CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28697—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. CO.'S S. S. "SHANNON."

THE Extra Steamer SHANNON WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, at 5 P. M. on the 22nd March, and baggage should be sent to the Mazagon Dockyard, before 10 A. M. that day.

A steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P. M. to convey Passengers on board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	800	R. Harvey	26th Mar.
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	16th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	3750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weigholl	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne.	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th Mar.
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apr.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and Baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons H. P.	To sail on.
ELECTRA	C. Bolton	3,091 450	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,220 500	23rd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

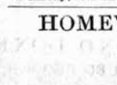
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1892. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS BY ALL REGULAR LINERS.

SYSTEMATIC AND APPROVED ARRANGEMENTS FOR

CHEAP COMFORTABLE PASSAGES.

BY NON-LINERS (Weekly).

SELECT BOOKINGS AND SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR FAMILY PARTIES.

Rs. 200-250 TO CONTINENTAL PORTS.

Rs. 250-275 TO UNITED KINGDOM PORTS.

NO COMMISSION. NO BOOKING CHARGES.

PASSAGE REQUIREMENTS REGISTERED FREE.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and stored for ready shipment pending embarkation of passengers, free of warehouse charges.

AGENTS at CHIEF CONTINENTAL and UNITED KINGDOM, SEA PORTS and TOWNS.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and SLEEPING CAR TICKETS provided at ORIGINAL COST.

HAND-BOOKS and INFORMATION forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & Co.,

Foreign Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents.

Sirdar's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 26th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILVA," 1,675 tons, on the 27th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12ist March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Captain	Tons H. P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck,	4,100 500	5th May 1892.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1892

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	5th April.
PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,

UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.	Lemonade.
Seltzer Water.	Ginger Ade.
Potash Water.	Quinine Tonic.
Lithia Water (Simple).	Ginger Beer.
Ærated Water.	Ginger Ale.

Raspberryade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHEIF.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from 21st January, 1892. Detailed List on application.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c. PLATES AND KODAK FILMS,

DEVELOPED FOR TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

N.B.—Owing to fall of Exchange, our advertised prices will be higher by 5 per cent from the 25th January.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge and at Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS. POONA. "Temple House" Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.

THE CLUB—"SEMI-DRESS" COMFORT WITH LOUNGE—JACKET. FROM RS. 40.

HOAR & CO., {CASH TAILORS.} BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHT BUT

☞ FIVE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

The Feeley's Acrobatic Marvels,
Trick Horses and Ponies,
Stalling's Great Bare Back Act,
The Triple Aeriel Gymnastic Display,
The Tandem Haut E. Cole,
Miss Minnie's 3 Nations,
Tony and Agoust's Tandem Horses,
The Charlton Troupe,
Acrobatic display on horse-back,
The clown's musical eccentricities,
Wallett, Wallett, Wallett.

MISS VANE, THE WATER-QUEEN

AND

MISS SCHERAZADE AND THE

LIONS.

Do not miss this daring exhibition. You will not have an opportunity of seeing again, in Bombay, a Beautiful Lady performing MONSTER LIONS. As we do not visit Bombay again.

THE ABOVE SPLENDID PROGRAMME will conclude with a Grand

PANTOMIME, ENTITLED

UNWILLING VOLUNTEERS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

GRAND CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL at 4 P.M.,

SPLENDID CIRCUS PROGRAMME.

A PRESENT! A PRESENT!!

A PRETTY PONY-FOAL

Will be given away.

Every child entering the Circus at 4 p.m. stands an equal chance of receiving this valuable present.

Children ½ price to all parts.

Teachers in charge of large School parties free.

REMEMBER LAST NIGHT BUT 5

OF FILLIS' FAREWELL TO BOMBAY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Eleventh Day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done,—Dated this 19th day of March 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, tenders for the purchase of any number out of 20 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works yard at Parel and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st March, 1892.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution, passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole Share and Rs. 10 Per one-quarter share for the half-year, ending 31st December 1891, will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-305, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st March, 1892.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 40 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 44 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 26 per dozen.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S
MADONAL.

This splendid "Life's Liquid Gem" will save you a big Doctor's bill; may be relied upon at all times to Prevent and Cure Complaints, arising through Inactivity of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin. Gives strength to the Digestive Organs, removing Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, &c., Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Of all Chemists and Druggists. F. S. Madon and Co., Market.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.
An excellent Brass Band is in attendance.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK CO.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT.
EVENING CONCERT OF GUJARATI
MUSIC,
IN AID OF
MR. MURZBAN'S FUND FOR POOR
PARSEE DWELLINGS.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH NATIVE ACCOMPANIMENTS.

1. Opening Chorus and Dance. (Sticks and Banners.) A TROUPE OF JUVENILES.
2. Solos and Choruses.. "Ragni Kallian" .The Plum Seller. THE MISSES K. N. KABRAJI.
3. Baritone Solo..Kanuda Maallar..Exhortation to Rustem. MR. K. N. KABRAJI.
4. Alto Solo....." Bahar"....Gazzal, or Ode to Spring. MISS K. N. KABRAJI.
5. The Laughing Chorus. "Kafee". The Amazons of Persia. Soloists: MISS MULLA FEROZE & MASTER JAL KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART II.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH ENGLISH ACCOMPANIMENTS AND EUROPEAN HARMONY.

6. Instrumental Opening "Jiujoti.....Schmuck. Piano (4 hands), Violins and Flute.
7. Part Song, with Organ Accompaniment.. Dove. "Kallian"—"Bright Shines the Beauteous Occasion." Vocalists: MR. VIRJI, MR. AND THE MISSES KABRAJEE, and the MISSES PATEL. Organ: MR. DOVE.
8. Chorus....." Garbi" (with Circular Steps). THE CHOIR OF LADIES.
9. Soprano Solo.." Khamach" .....Dadra. MISS SHERIN MULLA FEROZE.
10. Solos and Choruses.—A Musical Scene from "I ava Kush." Soloists: MR. KABRAJI AND MRS. H. N. SERVAI.

INTERVAL.

PART III.—EUROPEAN MELODIES IN GUJARATI WORDS WITH HARMONIES AS IN THE ORIGINAL.

11. Overture.....
12. Soprano Solo.....Song Waltz—"Il Bacio"..Arditi. MISS GULBANOO KABRAJI.
13. Duet.....From "The Ancient Mariner"..Barnett. MISSES SHEREBANOO AND TEHMINA KABRAJI.
14. Tenor Solo....." Death of Nelson" ....Braham. DR. D. R. TATA.
15. Chorus of Girls.....from "The Pirates of Penzance".....Sullivan. THE MISSES KABRAJI.
16. To conclude with the National Anthem in Gujarati as a Part Song with Organ Accompaniment.

SOLOISTS:

Soprano—MRS. SERVAI.
Alto—MISS KABRAJI.
Tenor—DR. D. R. TATA.
Organ—MR. DOVE.

Seats Reserved at SOUNDY & Co. at Rs. 2 each.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE, CAPTAIN G. PARODI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 21st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 500 tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS, under two separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m., (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 6th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st March, 1892.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of Agents of Marine Insurance Companies will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of considering the rates of Marine Insurance on Mauritius and Indian Coast-wise business. All interested in the question are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st March, 1892.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 22 OF 1889.

HARISHANKER DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in Jugjiwan Keeka Street, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VS.

BUDUBAI, widow of PASSOO DALLOO KOLEE, and YESSUBAI, another widow of PASSOO DALLOO KOLEE, and also as natural mother and guardian of the Defendant RHIMABAI, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in a house No. 24, Chinch Bunder, Cross Lane, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

KRISHNAJI BHAGOJI .....Claimant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit, on the 12th day of February, 1889, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,503-14-7 for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and for the simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant for Sale, dated the 22nd day of April, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, 4th Row, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and fronting on the North side in the subdistrict of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 24, and now under Street No. 35 and 36, Ward No. 4,044, street, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement twenty-five feet in breadth and fifty feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Shemji Ludha, and sweepers' passage, on the West by the house of Roonji Moodi, on the North by a small passage and the house of Raghoo and the passage belonging to premises, and on the South by the house of Anandji Khatao and the same standing on the name of Soorabai in the Municipal Book and now in the possession of the Defendants and their tenants. Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 21st day of April, 1892, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs. It is hereby notified that Krishnaji Bhagoji claims to be the owner of the said property as the purchaser thereof at a sale held in pursuance of an order of this Court made in Suit No. 314 of 1890, and which sale has been confirmed by an order of the said Court and a certificate in respect thereof granted by this Honourable Court to the said purchaser and registered in the office of the Registrar of Assurances. Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold, in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 21st day of March, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

HARISHANKER DAMODHUR,
Plaintiff in person.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
AND
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Purveyors of Rifined Mirth and Music.
PATRONISED BY ROYALTY.
THIS EVENING,
ANOTHER BUDGET OF
FUN, FOLLY AND FRIVOLITY.
Read this Monster Bill.

PART I.

OUR BOUQUET AMERICAINE,
Miss May Habgood will preside at the Pianoforte.
Tambo—Mr. T. HUDSON. — Bones—Mr. W. PERMAN.
Interlocutress—Miss L. LINTON.
Overture....." Excelsior".....Company.
Ballad ... ." Sitting in the Twilight".....Miss Connie Devereux.
Jubilee Refrain" The Dude" .....Mr. W. Perman.
Vocal Quartette "The Vikings" .. { Misses B. Gerard and C. Devereux. Messrs. W. Carr and R. W. Devereux.
Song and Dance "Courtship" .. ...Misses L. Linton and N. Arline.
Ludicrette ....." Did he get there?"...Mr. T. Hudson.
Military Song.." The Canteenere"...Miss Blanche Gerard.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
EDISON'S LATEST,
THE FUNNYGRAPH.
A Marvellous Machine illustrating the exhilarating and depressing effect of the Atmosphere. Miss Linton, Messrs. Hudson, Perman & Co.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Brilliant Solo Pianiste, will play Ascher's Grand Arrangement on Fitzow's Opera "Martha."
HUDSON
Will Cogitate and Terpsichore a few Moments.
CONNIE | THE DEVEREUXS | R. W.
In their Patriotic Vocal Duet,
ENGLAND AND IRELAND,
AND NOW COMES THE PERMANS,
WILLIE AND PERCY,
In their original Acrobatic speciality "Frolics" introducing the perfection of Terpsichorean Art.
THE AMUSING SKETCH
PHRENELOGY
OR,
HYPNOTISM MADE EASY.
The Bump Raiser, Mr. T. Hudson—The Subject, Mr. R. Nish.
Misses BLANCHE GERARD & LITTLE LINTON,
In their pleasing Vocalisation "Mixtures" introducing the latest London Popular Melodies.
Mr. WILFRED CARR, R. A. M.
The pleasing Tenor Vocalist will sing one of his selected Ballads.
Miss NELLIE ARLINE,
The unrivalled Lady Banjoist, will play the Beautiful Solo, "The Cavalier's March," &c.,
The Evening's Entertainment terminating with the wrinkle-removing Sketch.
(FIRST TIME IN INDIA)
HARD TO KILL.
Titus—" A Coal Merchant .....Mr. T. Hudson.
Mr. Hardheart .....Mr. R. Nish.
Miss Hardheart .....Miss L. Linton.
Saturn—" An Actor in love with Miss Hardheart .....Mr. R. W. Devereux.

PRICES AS USUAL. Smiling begins, 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR LORD HARRIS,
AND A PARTY FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held in the Library Rooms, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 5-45 p.m., to adopt the Committee's Reports and the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year 1891.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

AGUE	SQUIBB'S	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Instant relief is guaranteed	SPECIFIC
AGUE	For Ague, Chill, Influenza,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Malarious, Bilious, Remittent,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Intermittent and all other Epidemic	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Fevers,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Cold, Catarrh, and Headache.	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	Keep a bottle of it by you at home	SPECIFIC
AGUE	or travelling.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Positively eradicates and Neutralises	SPECIFIC
AGUE	poisor from the system, quick,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	sure, and complete.	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It made me a different man."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It has been recommended in the	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Regiment."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"A wonderful Remedy."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Its effects are magic."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Pills or fluid, Re. 1-0.	SPECIFIC

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

SUIT NO. 360-2764, OF 1891.

NENSEY KHAIRAZ AND RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ, trading under the name of NENSEY KHAIRAZ and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

SAWLIARAM GUNOOJEE and SAWLIARAM MULJEE .....Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 7th day of March, 1892, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed:—

All that messuage, tenement, dwelling house, situate at Wadi-Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, facing on the South side of the said Wadi Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of land is a portion of the land assessed under No. ..... and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the North by the property of the said Nensey bhai Khairaz and Rahimtullabhai Khairaz, and on or towards the South by the said Wadi Bunder Road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 14th day of April, 1892, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath on solemn affirmation of such rights, claim or charges.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1892.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 " "

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

PICKLED TRIPE,

In ½ Gallon Jar.

BOLTON AND CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription £1. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS:—

BALL, HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1892-93 (6th June 1892 to 5th June 1893) of the Indore circle, comprising the Indore city, the Indore Residency Bazaar, and 114 adjoining Durbar villages, will be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, April 11, 1892, at 1 P.M. in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above mentioned day and hour, but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Durbar Muntazim of Sayer, Indore city.

M. A. TIGHE,
2nd Assistant to the Agent, Gov-General in C. I.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

SECURED by a first charge upon the Murree Brewery Company's fine Properties and Estates in Northern India. Its Contracts are with the Government of India for supply of Beer to the Troops up to 1897.

Half-yearly Coupons payable to bearer are attached to the Bonds.

The Shareholders' last Balance Sheet shews the Company's entire Liabilities to be less than half the value of their properties.

Thus:—Securities and Assets.....Rs. 35,34,182 5 11
Liabilities only.....Rs. 17,03,149 1 8
Balance in favour of Debentures.....Rs. 18,82,032 4 3

A few of these Bonds, Rs. 500 each, are now available at 7½ per cent. premium, which gives a handsome return to Investors.

Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras accepted free of charge.

Apply to

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS OR RAWAL PINDEE.

MESSRS. BERRY AND COMPANY,
Bill and Stock Brokers.—MADRAS.

March 1892

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire,) on MONDAY, the 28th March, 1892, Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months, ending 31st March 1893. Supplies to commence from 1st April 1892.

2. Forms of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each, at either of which offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, Five hundred, in currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th March, 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

FOR immediate delivery, 17 couple of FOX-HOUNDS, imported last October, in hunting condition and perfectly healthy, and an exceptionally steady and handy lot. Apply to

H. W. BUCKLAND Esq.,
The Kennels, Bandora.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૦

4, &, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-10
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-4	" 30-10-6
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 45-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.

2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.

3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.

4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.

6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
" 1880 .....£333,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1890 .....£2,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....£3,288,437 | 1885 .....£5,502,901
1890.....£4,528,542 | 1890 .....£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	.,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, 4 p.m.
Lecture on "The First Parsees in India," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—*The following vessels arrived on the 20th:*—River Indus (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Carthage (s), from London; Henry Bolckow (s), Buscrah; Trenidon (s), South Shields; and Singapore (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf; and Emin (s), Zanzibar.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 21st March, 1892, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 35, *viz.*,—1s. 3½d. per rupee.

POPULAR FALLACIES.—Mr. R. Denham Cutler will read a paper, entitled "Popular Fallacies," at the Grant Road Y. M. C. A. Rooms, on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at 8 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

BURGLARY AT BABOOLA TANK ROAD.—A Hindu woman, named Bhagirthi, living at Baboola Tank Road, has made a report to the police that during her absence from home, on Saturday night, her room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 455 stolen from a box.

MR. HUME'S DEPARTURE.—We are requested to inform members of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Standing Congress Committee and other gentlemen, who may be desirous of bidding farewell to Mr. A. O. Hume to be so good so to be present at the Apollo Bunder, to-day, at 11 o'clock, punctually.

"DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI."—The third lecture of the season 1891-92, will be delivered in Gujerati, under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m., this evening, by Mr. Pallonji Barjorji Desai, sub-editor, *Rast Goftar*, and editor, *Nur-e-Elam*, on "The First Parsees in India." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Sion railway station, touching the death of John Baptist De Souza, aged 24 years, a clerk in the Port Trust, living at Sion. On Sunday evening, the deceased went from Dadur to the Sion station, where he alighted from the train, but as the train started, the deceased tried to shut the door of the carriage, when he missed his footing and fell on the line between the platform and the train, and was crushed to death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., the following programme:—

Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse — Offenbach.
Overture	Elisa e Claudio — Mercadante.
Cavatina	Fausta — Donizetti.
Selection	Macbeth — Cerdi.
Valse	Pantalabo — Coote.
Galop	Light as a Feather — Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day:—

Overture	Eliza e Claudio — Mercadante.
Polka	See me Dance — Sol. Solomon.
Romanza	Non E' Ver (cornet solo) — Tito Mattei.
Valse	Ma Belle Adoree — Dudley Ray.
Song	Thoughts and Tears (cornet solo) — Hope Temple.
Galop	Light as a Feather — Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Champsey Khenjee and nine others were placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of gambling in a common-gaming house, at Carpenter Street. The first accused was further charged with keeping a gambling house. In consequence of information received to the effect that the accused were gambling in the house, Inspector Greyhurst, accompanied by two police sepoys, went to the house which they found fastened from inside. Mr. Greyhurst called out to the accused to open the door, and the instant the door was opened, the inspector and the policemen rushed into the house and secured the accused who were gambling at the time. The first six were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE DECISION.—As a mark of public satisfaction with which the decision of Mr. Cooper has been received in the defamation case against the Bishop of Damaun, a subscription was raised among the Catholics, and a High Mass, followed by a solemn *Te Deum*, was celebrated in the Church of N. S. de Saude, at Cavel, on Sunday morning. A select band was engaged for the occasion, and a large concourse of people, who assembled in the Church, demonstrated the deep interest and the keen satisfaction, the *finale* of the case has given to the Catholics under his Lordship's jurisdiction. A similar service was held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Dabul, after the evening devotions, and it was also marked with the enthusiasm which the decision of the Magistrate has created among the Portuguese community in Bombay.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO S. AND W. COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at No. 804-806 Bazaar Gate Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Currandas Vulabhdas in the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit the report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 31st December 1891. Including the balance of Rs. 171-15-3 brought forward from last account, the total net profit earned by the company during the year under report, amounts to Rs. 1,08,923-8-10. Out of this sum Rs. 33,000 are paid in payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended on 30th June 1891, and Rs. 30,000 are carried to machinery deterioration fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,923-8-10. Your directors have now the pleasure to recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole share and Rs. 10 per quarter share for the half-year ended on 31st December 1891, making a total dividend of Rs. 70 per whole share and Rs. 17½ per quarter share for the year. This will absorb Rs. 44,000, and leave a balance of Rs. 1,923-8-10, which may be carried to next year's account. During the year the directors have added 2 scutchers and lap machines, 1 drawing frame, 1 slubbing frame, 2 intermediate frames, 4 ring frames, 1 slasher sizing machine, 4 looms, and sundry machinery to the machinery of your mill. They have also put 1 drawing frame, 1 slubbing frame, 6 mules, and sundry machinery in replacement of the old machinery. The mill property, machinery, and stock are insured for Rs. 11,02,400.

The directors' report was approved and adopted and Messrs. Lukmidass Khimji Goculdass Dowji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sorabji Shapoorji and Lukmidass Gudhundass were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and Messrs. Dwarkadass Vasanji and Co., the agents, for their ability in managing the company's affairs, and the meeting terminated.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th March, as compared with the statement of the 11th March, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	March 11. Rs.	March 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,20,233	48,33,816
Do. do. at Branches	45,39,454	57,20,482
Other Deposits	3,47,78,725	3,01,33,971
Post Bills	6,194	7,371
Cash Credits, unlimited	36,84,284	43,77,332
	Rs.. 5,82,04,890	5,83,22,972
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	99,93,074	100,29,121
Cash Credits on do. do.	84,91,454	86,20,793
Loans do. do. do.	59,01,963	66,12,691
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,468	3,968
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,74,52,367	1,59,33,902
Stamps, &c.	21,194	21,148
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,383	
Applied in reduction	„ 2,85,000	
	3,92,383	3,92,383
Bullion		
Cash balances with other banks.	3,39,717	1,92,991
Cash and Currency Notes	1,55,39,576	1,67,15,877
	Rs.. 5,82,04,890	5,83,22,972

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A CLAIM UPON AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

MOOMANBHAI GANGJEE AND OTHERS VS. THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 34,882-12-0 due by the defendants as the proportionate amount of loss and damage sustained by the plaintiffs, owing to the destruction by fire of the goods in their godowns at the corner of Nunan Street and Bunder Road, Karachi, on the 5th November, 1890, which were insured against damage under a policy, dated the 13th December, 1889. The plaintiffs also claimed interest from the 6th November. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that a policy of insurance, made in Bombay by the defendants, insured them against loss to the extent of Rs. 50,000 on goods and merchandise, with the exception of inflammable oils, which should be lying in their godowns at Karachi. It was agreed according to the printed terms of the policy that, if the plaintiffs' property or any part of it should be destroyed or damaged by fire at any time between the 7th December 1889 and the 7th December 1890, the defendants were to make good all such damage to an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000. The fire which occurred destroyed the plaintiffs' goods to the extent of Rs. 65,811. The defendants admitted that the plaintiffs had taken out a policy from their office, but contended that, as the agents of the plaintiffs at Karachi had stored kerosine oil and other inflammable goods in the godowns, in contravention of the conditions of the policy, they were not liable for the amount claimed. The defendants also denied that the plaintiffs had goods insured to the value stated in the plaint on the premises, as they had not furnished, as required by the conditions, any account of the property alleged to be covered by the policy and said to have been destroyed in the fire. The defendants asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs. In a supplementary statement of defence they alleged that the claim was a fraudulent one, as on the day of the fire the plaintiffs had not the quantity of goods in their godowns that they had represented to be there.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, observed that the plaintiffs alleged that there were goods in the godown at the time of the fire valued at Rs. 65,811. Defendants disputed the claim on the ground that the fire was caused by the plaintiffs; that under clause 13 of the policy the defendants were not liable; and that the goods were not proved to have been in the godown. His lordship had a difficulty in dealing with the case, as many of the witnesses were examined at Karachi under commission. No explanation or even plausible reason was given for the fire which broke out about 11 p.m. There was some evidence of the presence of boys with a red light in the next house; but the evidence did not bear the impress of truth. Even if true, there was no plausible reason for the fire. On the 14th November, when the debris was being cleared, there was a smell of kerosine observed and there were two empty gunny bags smelling of kerosine. This afforded no clue to the cause of the fire. Their presence was quite attributable to accident. In his lordship's opinion, there was no evidence to show that the fire was wilful. The plaintiffs' books opened in August 1889 with entries of gum, valued at Rs. 54,000; and they showed an aggregate of Rs. 65,811 at the date of the fire. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 54,150. The cash books of the plaintiffs' firm were seized under a search warrant by the police. All the plaintiffs' books seemed to be now before the Court. His lordship presumed that the purchases as they appeared in the books were correct. The amount exported was largely understated in the books, and consequently the value of the gum in the godown was accordingly largely overstated. The value of the stock in hand was increased by Rs. 40,000 by the addition of a "4" before the other figures. The journal was not altered but some pages were palpably inserted. His lordship could not tell which pages were first and last inserted. This spoiled the value of the books as evidence. No explanation was made on behalf of the plaintiffs of the alterations or insertions. These books were seized under a warrant. When he put together all those facts, his lordship could come to no other conclusion than that the addition of Rs. 40,000 was fraudulently made to swell the amount of the value of the stock in hand. When the case was considered independently of the books, the conclusion was the same. The godown people were not called to swear to what the godown contained. Samples drawn after the fire consisted largely of rubbish. The defendants, his lordship held, had made out that the plaintiffs' claim was fraudulent under clause 13 of the policy. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary Suits.

31-91—Little S F and N—Shah Megjee Sanjee and others vs. Soni Petamber Jesraj—Roughton and Byrne—(Part heard.)
7-91—Chalk, W and S—Nana Babajee vs. Bagerthibai—M N Saklatwalla.
9-90—Crawford B and Co.—Luckmidas Runchordas and others vs. Luckmibai and others—Mirza Hoosein Khan and P G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

534-91—In person—Moodliar and another vs Krishnanath Narayen Kirtiker—Balkrishna and P.
49-92—M N Saklatwalla—Mooshaid bin Khalifa vs Yusuf bin Ebrahim—Framjee D.
64-92—M H Khan—Malloo Rajamma vs Rajaram Luxuman Khot and another—Bhaishunker and K.
90-92—In person—Doabhai Shaikbhai and others vs Hiptoolabhai Gulabhai and others.
92-92—Edgelow and G—Mugunlal Jugulbhoy vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.
Postponed Long Causes.
337-91—Ardesir H and D—Burjorjee Ardesir Bhajiwala vs Bai Manockbai—Nanu and H.
403-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdool Ganibin Munchi Jamahdin Mahitab—Ardesir H and D.
393-91—E. Wilkin—Jussa Nawla vs Balkrishna Baboojee and others—Khunderao M.
457-91—Craigie, L and O—Augustus Francis Beaufort vs Hargowan Ranjee and other—Edgelow and G.
397-90—*Little, S F and N—Esak Jacob Hajee Jamal vs Rahimabai and others—Pestonjee R and K.*
311-91—*Shamrao P (for pauper)—Roque de Souza vs Joseph de Souza and others—Nanu and H.*
313-91—In person (a pauper)—Shaik Essoof bin Abdool Kurrim vs Noor Mahomed bin Shaik Mohidin and another—Balkrishna and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.

662-90—In person—Abdool Kayum Sarafali vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Antia—Ardesir, H and D.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

303-91—T A Bland—Ludhibai vs Thaker Ruttonsey Kurumsey—Payne, G and S.
143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Molvi Hidayatoola bin Molvi—Ardasir H and D. and Manshukhlal, D and J.
269-91—M H Khan—Hoorbai vs Shaik Noor Cassum and others—E Wilkin and M H Khan.
271-91—Payne, G and S—Juma Lukha and another vs Nathmull Poonjaram—Macfarlane, E and H.
132-91—M N Saklatwalla (for pauper)—Khooshaba Vithoba Marb vs Bappoo Kondappa and others—Chitnis, M and M.
591-91—A. F. Turner—Bamonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs H. H. Shrimant Malharao Holkar and others—Tyabjee and D and M. H Khan.
110-91—Payne, G and S—Bai Gurkarebai vs Frederick York-Smith and others—Little, S F and N, and E and G.
642-90—Mirza H. K.—Mooljee Gopal and another vs Balkrishna Shawoo and others—In person.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE'S yarn report, dated Hongkong, March 3, says:—The market on the whole has remained pretty much in the same position as last reported, barring a decline of $4 from previous quotations of almost all descriptions. No. 10 of superior grades as a result of the decline has been fairly saleable, and as regards this count a sale of 700 bales of Remington "Wadia" No. 10 at such a figure as dol. 57·50 is specially to be noted. No. 20 is somewhat firmly held, but as orders just at present from the country markets are not very freely pouring in, transactions have passed rather sparingly. No. 16 is not in the least altered as regards its heavy stock, which still continues at about 11,000 bales, and as there is the same plethora in Shanghai also, the general tendency is for a heavier decline; but certain special chops are notwithstanding steadily in demand. No. 12 is saleable of good and superior qualities. The rest, despite the low ebbing of stocks, remain uninquired for. Nos. 6 and 8 continue neglected. Total sales aggregate about 5,000 bales, comprising about

1,252 bales of No. 20 sold at	$61¼ to	$68½ and	$73
600 „	„ 18 „ at 61 to		59½
800 „	„ 12 „ at 54 to		59
1,950 bales of No. 10 sold at	50 to		61½
75 „	„ 8 sold at 45 to		49
50 „	„ 6 „ at 48		

leaving 23,000 bales unsold in stock.

In Shanghai about 5,500 bales have been totally dealt in, of which, owing to small stocks, well nigh 4 000 bales, have been of No. 20 taken for Szechuen and Hankow markets at former rates. The other counts are lower by half a tael, and only a few sales of best spinnings are reported. No. 16 is in heavy stocks, and no improvement is looked for in the near future. Total unsold stock is estimated there at 22,000 bales.

In Japan a further improvement has taken place for Bombay spinnings, and about 2,000 bales of "ready" as well as "to arrive" parcels of No. 20 have freely met with purchasers. Stock sold and unsold in hand are computed at 1,500 bales. Local spinnings are also heavily in demand. The market for Raw Cotton is disappointing. Old parcels are brought down to dol. 12·00 and dol. 12·25. Even new ones under severe competition are run down a point much below cost.

ZOROASTRIAN STUDENTS' DINNER.

THE twelfth annual gathering of the Zoroastrian students of the Grant Medical College came off on Saturday last, and was celebrated in Mr. J. N. Tata's bungalow, at Chinchpoogli. Almost all the Zoroastrian students, honorary and tutorial Zoroastrian staff, and a fair number of Graduates of the College took part in the gathering. The interesting feature of the evening was the presence of almost all the Zoroastrian lady-students of the College, as well as Dr. Miss F. Cama and Miss M. Tarkhud. The guests began to arrive at 3 p.m., and were cordially received by the members of the managing committee. They were provided with light refreshments, and then music and mirth were the order of the evening. At 5 p.m. Mr. Jal S. B. Vakil took a photograph in the compound of as many ladies and gentlemen as were present.

An Italian string band was in attendance, and there were several amateur singers and performers. The College ladies added much to the delights of the evening by their instrumental and vocal music, in which they were joined by some of the male students, while Miss Mehta delighted the audience with recitations from Shakespeare which were much applauded.

At 8 p.m., the party sat down to a sumptuous dinner. After dinner, the president, Mr. M. N. Kapadia, a fifth year student, opened the toasts of the evening with the loyal toast, which was received and drunk with great enthusiasm, the whole company standing, while the band played the National Anthem.

Mr. D. S. Fraser then followed with the Zoroastrian community. "He said:—" It is a well known fact that though we are few in number, we can cope conveniently with any other race in the world, both in its intrinsic and extrinsic merits. In all departments of life, the Parsees shine brilliantly. The political camp is conspicuous by the name of the Grand Old Man of India, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji—(cheers)—whose daughter, we are glad, graces our table at the present moment. (Cheers.) We know that the Grand Old Man is fighting thousands of miles away from us and from his near and dear ones, for poor India. (Cheers.) In the social department, you find gentlemen like Mr. K. R. Kama with whose intelligent daughter it is our pride to dine to-night—(cheers)—and Mr. K. N. Kabraji whose name needs no introduction to any of you. In the educational department, I can boldly point out Dr. Bahadurji as a type of our educational climax. (Cheers.) Besides, we possess a very long list of educational gems. Every new science finds its victory from our community, for instance photography, and the name of Mr. Bhedwar will ever be connected with it.

Mr. B. N. Horsedealer then proposed the "Medical Profession." He said, there are no two opinions as regards the fact that our profession is second to none in importance throughout the world. Our profession is not meant for the enthusiastic enterpriser. The earnest and patient followers of science are the only persons fitted for it, and they are sure to earn a competence if not hoards of wealth. Who is there so proud of his profession in the world as the famous physician and the steady surgeon? And each is justly so since his efforts are to administer to suffering humanity. In this respect the much-esteemed soldier too will have to look down, since it is his pride to say, "My God and my Country," whereas ours is a greater pride to say "My God and my Fellow-creatures." If I were to recount to you the various blessings of our profession, I fear, I might engage you till the small hours of the morning.

Dr. H. M. Masani responded to the toast in a suitable little speech in which he wished the students well.

Mr. N. E. Chubb then proposed "the College." He referred to the deep interest the Principal, the Professor, and tutors of the College took in the good of the students. He warmly applauded Lord Reay's system of introducing honorary surgeons and physicians in the hospital, and said the advantages of the system are now manifest and would be so in the fulness of time.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor responded to the toast with many praises of the students, and in return proposed their health.

Mr. Jal S. B. Vakil, in rising for "The Ladies," said:—"I believe, brevity is generally regarded as the soul of wit, and I am about to make, in that sense, a witty speech, for it shall be short. I am placed in the unenviable position of the fish out of water, for a subject is forced upon me to which I fear I cannot do justice. The toast, I propose is one upon which I am confessedly ignorant, but in which I take great interest—"The Ladies." My remarks then arise mainly from what I have seen and heard and read of them. In days of yore, the belief was rife, that woman stood on a lower platform than man, but I am glad to say at the present juncture, that as civilization advances by leaps and bounds, that belief is dying a natural death. In every walk of life, be it in literature, politics, philosophy, or ethics, woman makes a mark and plays a very prominent part in the scale of every advancing movement. Who is here so bold as to point his finger at Miss Fawcett? Who can venture to throw into shade Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, and Madam d'Arblay, women, who by their able style and masterly writings, have revolutionised the whole of literature? In spite of the weight of such an overwhelming evidence of feminine equality with men, and in many cases superiority over them, some of my friends satisfy themselves with the contention that these are exceptions and not the rule. In further corroboration of my statement, ladies and gentlemen, let me ask you for a moment to throw yourself back on the past history of Persia and of India, and what do you find there? It is women like Seeta, Damayanti, Taramati, and several others, whose names are legion, who have moulded and formed the destiny of their ever-glorious empires, and also of our present generation. Who can deny the fact that much of the charm of society and home would be quite lost and unknown to us but for the presence of these angels on earth. Judging from these facts, I can boldly opine *that the proverbial fickleness of the sex is quite an unfounded aspersion. On word more and I have done. Let me congratulate the gentlemen*, on an important step they have taken this year in inviting ladies to join us in our gathering. Let then, your glasses be filled to the brim, and let the toast of "The Ladies" go round.

Miss Dadabhoy Naoroji rose to respond to the toast, and was received with loud cheers. Although she was not prepared for it, she acquitted herself admirably in a clear little *extempore* speech.

Mr. J. C. Khambatta then proposed "The Guests," which was responded to by Mr. Bardi.

Mr. D. D. Deputy proposed the health of Mr. Tata for his kindly permitting them the use of his bungalow.

The "Managing Committee" was then proposed by Mr. Seervai and responded to by the president.

After dinner the party adjourned to the spacious hall in the upper storey of the buildings where music, *singing, and recitation* were given. The party broke up late in the night.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

A CROWDED audience welcomed Mr. Hudson and his troupe of artistes back to Bombay last night. The personnel of the company has undergone considerable change since its last visit, here—the new-comers being Miss Connie Devereux, Miss N. Arline, Mr. W. Perman, Mr. Wilfred Carr, and Mr. R. W. Devereux. The programme opened with the "Social Circle," which served to introduce several fresh songs and dances, and many new and funny quips and cranks. Mr. Hudson treated the audience to an enjoyable extract from his budget of fun, and his humorous songs and dances were all heartily encored. Miss Connie Devereux proved herself to be a bright and pleasing vocalist, whilst Miss Linton, an old favourite, in conjunction with Miss N. Arline gave a pretty song and dance which was loudly re-demanded. Undoubtedly, the most artistic performance in the first half of the entertainment was Miss Blanche Gerard's rendering of Bishop's "Bid me Discourse." Her voice, although of no great power, is exceedingly pleasant, and the finished style in which she rendered the extremely difficult music deserved the highest praise. Miss May Habgood opened the second half of the programme by the performance on the pianoforte of Thalberg's grand paraphrase of Rossini's opera "Mose in Egitto," and her handling of the difficult theme added fresh laurel to her already high reputation as a pianist. Mr. Hudson kept the house in good humour with his lecture on astronomy, which was followed by a vocal duet, the singing lesson given by the Devereuxs. Miss Gerard gave a pretty rendering of the Spanish song "Espenita," and after the introduction of an amusing sketch by Mr. Hudson and the Devereux, Miss Nellie Arline appeared and gave an exceedingly refined and clever performance on the banjo. Her manipulation of the instrument fully entitled her to the description she receives on the programme of the "unrivalled banjoist." The performance was brought to a close by a sketch, entitled "Thompson's Dead." His Excellency the Governor has intimated that he will be present at the performance on Wednesday evening.

THE JAMSHED-I-NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

THE true Parsee New Year's Day is the 21st of March, according to the Zoroastrain religion, and in conformity with the custom observed in Persia. It is the advent of spring, corresponding with the vernal equinox, and in ancient times, when "gumbars" or religious gatherings first commenced, they were held on this day. Prior to the time of King Jamshed the Persian era commenced with the date of the installation of a monarch on the throne; and it changed with every succeeding king. The date fixed when Jamshed was proclaimed king has continued up to the present time as the Parsee era. In Persia, however, the 21st March is observed as the New Year's Day; and yesterday some of the Parsees of Bombay celebrated the day as one of rejoicing. Last year the first of such gatherings took place, and yesterday was the second of the kind, when a larger number of people joined in the celebration of a new year, which the learned of the race have been endeavouring for years past to establish instead of the erroneous one now in vogue. About a hundred and fifty gentlemen subscribed to join the public breakfast, which was preceded by a learned lecture by Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhoy, on the angel "Serosh," who presides over the destiny of man as regards his earthly career, and which was listened to with respectful attention. The gathering was held in the "Aibless Baug," where several Parsee ladies also attended to hear the discourse. The breakfast was held in the large dining hall, which was decorated with plants, flowers, fruits of the season, pictures, and figures representing ancient Persia and her warlike race, &c. The whole management was entrusted to Messrs. Darashah R. Chichgur, Jamshedjee K. Kama, and Byramjee Bamonjee Patel; while Mr. Rustamjee Framjee of the Royal Bakery confected the most delicious dishes, combining his skill in the culinary art with that observed in Persia on this day; and the whole assemblage was very much pleased with the various viands spread on the common table. After the breakfast, Mr. Pherozeshah Rustamjee Batlivala, a composer of Indian music and songs, sang to the accompaniment of the violin, and his songs were received with applause. Mr. K. R. Kama then addressed the assembly, urging upon them to adopt the new era (21st March) as the commencement of their year, and abandon the erroneous dates of their several religious observances, and supplicating God's aid in uniting the Parsees in one common brotherhood. A general wish was expressed, he said, that this annual gathering should be perpetuated, and he hoped that those present would heartily join next year and also bring their friends. Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., proposed a vote of thanks to the committee, whose names are given above for their exertions in organizing this annual festival and carrying out its aim so successfully. Mr. Darasha B. Chichgar, in returning thanks on behalf of the committee, said that it proved a source of pleasure to them to have laboured in a cause so dear to the hearts of all true Zoroastrians, and to see that his friends were all satisfied with the arrangements made for the occasion. He proposed amidst loud applause that next year an innovation should be introduced by inviting Parsee ladies to join the breakfast at one common table. Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha was also thanked for the very erudite lecture delivered that day. The meeting then separated.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

BEFORE returning to Chigar Serai from the neighbourhood of Darai Pech, General Gholam Haider had succeeded in making a very fair settlement of the subjected district. Twelve influential men were sent to Kabul, and a Governor was nominated on behalf of the Amir. Only six villages—Qllah, Bostulah, Gosslak, Otalef, Ghundat and Chabdara—are said to be still recalcitrant.

Among the inhabitants of Darai Pech were, however, a colony of some 200 families, refugees from Derai Kulman, which was subdued by the Amir some eight years ago. These cannot reconcile themselves to living under the Amir's rule, and they have therefore again migrated via Kafiristan for Chitral.

Akber Khan, Khan of Girdi in Bajaur, recently died, and the Amir—whose authority is acknowledged by the Khans of Girdi—has appointed his brother, Abdul Aziz Khan, to succeed him.

Early this month General Gholam Haider was informed from Nawagi that the supplies of fodder, &c., ordered by him for the purpose of an advance upon Bajaur had been duly collected. In reply the General wrote to the Khan of Nawagi, that he was awaiting at Chigar Serai the Amir's final orders.

Some years ago the Shinwaris of Deh Sarak, Peshbolak, and other places revolted against the Amir, and after some fighting were driven from their homes, and their land was made over to the Khogianis and the people of Ningram. The fugitive Shinwaris have grown tired of exile, and, hopeless of resisting the Amir successfully, have petitioned General Gholam Haider for restoration to their homes on condition of loyal service to the Amir, offering to assist in the contemplated invasion of Bajaur. Gholam Haider has sent on their petition, with a strong recommendation in its favour, to the Amir.

Shirin Khan and Saifullah Khan, who were lately expelled from Ahadand, attacked Saadat Khan, the permanent Khan of that village, on the 9th instant. After severe fighting Saadat Khan was defeated, and fled to Pallai, where his relatives are, while Shirin Khan and Saifullah Khan took possession of the village. The loss on both sides was 8 men killed and some wounded.

Anayat Khan, the Khan of Taana, who lately came to visit Mean Abdul Wahab of Manki in the Peshawar district, heard that in his absence Aslam Khan, his cousin, had by force taken possession of the village and expelled the Khan's relations and friends. Anayat Khan started for his village on the 13th instant, and it is probable that fighting to recover it has already taken place.

We have already referred to the case of Fakir Sayad Feroz Din, a native of Lahore, who had been for a long time in the service of the Amir in a high position *in the Foreign Department, but is now in great trouble in the Amir's camp jail.*

It is stated that he and his younger brother, Fakir Sayad Hassan Din, being on bad terms owing to their domestic disputes, made reports against each other to the Amir who, *on investigation, is said to have found* that some money and valuable clothes which the Amir gave to Feroz Din for British officers had been misappropriated by him. It was rumoured, when our informant left Kabul, that he was about to be blown from a gun; but the Amir's final decision is not yet known. The younger brother had also been summoned to Kabul, but he preferred to send in his resignation to the Amir.

In connection with the murder of one Kalander, a Dia Khel Malik, suspicions were entertained against Mursal Khan, Subadar Major of the Khyber Rifles, who has been suspended by the Political Officer, Peshawar, pending enquiries into his case.

Tribal fightings have commenced between the Halimzai Mohmands of Kamali, bordering on Bajaur territory.

General Gholam Haider had sent Rs. 4,000 to defray the cost of supplies calculated by Sardar Khan of Nawagi.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Chaganlal Bhudharji Thakar	10	0	0
H. H. the Rao of Cutch	2,000	0	0
Total	2,010	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	86,093	10	6
Grand Total	88,103	10	6

The following additional subscriptions has been promised (63rd list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Changanlal Bhudharji Thakar	10	0	0
H. H. the Rao of Cutch	2,000	0	0
Total	20	10	0
Subscriptions already promised	86,493	10	6
Grand Total	88,503	10	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st March.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 20th March 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·781
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	73·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·3
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind	WSW, NW, WSW, W, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	156

* From midnight to midnight.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT "ESPLANADE HOUSE."

THERE was another large and fashionable gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen last evening, at "Esplanade House," the residence of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, to witness the solemnization of the ceremony of marriage of Mr. Tata's nephew and niece. The Parsee and Hindoo ladies and gentlemen arrived shortly before 5 p. m., and while many of the gentlemen sat in the compound, according to native fashion, the ladies were accommodated in the luxuriant glass-covered court-yard, which, with its charming greenery, its ornamental fountain, and rich arcades, was illuminated with the mellow light of hundreds of fairy lamps. The upper balconies overlooking the court-yard afforded accommodation for many more ladies and gentlemen. Chandeliers of fairy-lamps, hung from the glass-roof, from which were also suspended huge chandeliers of green leaves and flowers, half-concealing fairy lamps within their folds. In front of the ornamental fountain, facing the east, according to Zoroastrian usage, were placed two chairs for the bride and bridegroom; and here, at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, and Mr. Eduljee Antia performed the nuptial ceremony with a recital of the usual prayer, invoking blessings upon the heads of the newly-married pair. The scene in the court-yard and up in the galleries was one of unparalleled interest in connection with the celebration of a marriage in native high life. The multi-coloured dresses of Parsee and Hindu ladies, mingling with the more chaste and tasteful dresses of their European sisters, viewed in the subdued light of the fairy-lamps, in the midst of delightful greenery and bunches of flowers hanging overhead, formed a picture, the like of which was seldom before witnessed. The guests began to separate after 7 p.m. with the customary presentation of flowers. The Parsee ladies then went over to Manockjee Sett's Garden, in Ganbow Street, a distance of a few hundred yards, to partake of a dinner provided for them there by Mr. Tata, to whom all the guests felt very thankful for the opportunity given them of witnessing the marriage ceremony.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 9th Spoon Competition of the above Club was fired at Coorla yesterday:—

Rank and Names.	500 Yards.
Col-Sergt J B Brown, Poona R Vol	32a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	31b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	30
Sergt-Instructor J Ferguson, B B & C I V R	30
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V Art	29
Sergt-Instructor J Moore, B V Rifles	28
Vol W H Coombes, G I P Ry Vol	28
Vol C Bowhill, G I P Ry Vol	27
Sergt C B Robinson, B V Rifles	27
Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens, B V Rifles	26
Vol M Mullen, B V Rifles	24
Col-Sergt E Sands, B V Rifles	23
Vol E W Pyrke, B V Rifles	22
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vol	20
Col-Sergt W Boylette, B V Rifles	20
Vol J M Mason, B V Rifles	18

a Winner of 1st Spoon. b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

The 10th Spoon Competition was fired at Coorla yesterday, with the following result:—

Rank and Names.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
Sergt-Instructor J Ferguson, B B & C I Ry Vol	30	30	60a
Col-Sergt J B Brown, Poona V R	30	28	58b
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R V	31	25	56b
Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens, B V R	32	24	56c
Sergt-Major J H Downing do	28	27	55
Lc-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P R V	33	21	54
Col-Sergt H Black, B V R	28	22	50
Vol W Coombes, G I P R V	34	14	48
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	26	21	47
Sergt-Instructor J Moore, B V R

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.—New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard-Table Makers. Prices on application.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BULJORJEE PESHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.—The Largest and most varied Stock in India at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. HORN'S Valuable Household Furniture, etc., at No. 52, opposite the Customs House, TO-DAY, at 11 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Surplus Stock of Valuable Furniture of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker at Meadow Street, Fort, to be SOLD, THURSDAY 25th Instant.

WANTED, the Services of an Experienced EUROPEAN, thoroughly qualified to work a large Stores, Wine and Beer Godown. No others need apply. Address "A. N.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a FOREMAN SMITH, to take charge of the Blacksmiths' Shop in the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Terms, Rupees 175 and free quarters or an allowance in lieu. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

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FOR SALE.—The property of the Hon'ble SIR REYMOND WEST. An English-built Canoe Barouche, with a pair of Waiers, Bay and Grey. For particulars, apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, "RED CASTLE," Commodious, Facing West, Newly Furnished. Splendid view. Apply to M. Pandit, Porebandar.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

TO BE LET.—In Ceylon, 10 miles from Newera Eliya (the Sanitarium) a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with 7 lofty and large Rooms, beautifully situated in the healthiest climate; 5,600 ft. above sea-level. Kitchens, Stables, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, and Fuel. Rent, Rs. 200 a month for 3, 6, or 12 months from June 1st, 1892. Apply by letter to "D.," Post Office, Newera Eliya, Ceylon.

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FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., prepared day and night from best European Flour, can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

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REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

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TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, 2 shed, on account of the concerned, the cargo of the s. s. Baron Ardrossan, damaged by fire and water consisting of

R B D W	—345	bags,	wheat.
R B L	—114	„	linseed.
K N	—303	„	do.
F F & Co.	—6	„	wheat.
K N	—24	„	wheat.
F F and Co	—3	„	linseed.
A B C L S	—1	„	„
„	—243	„	gingellyseed.
„	—29	packets	„
E D S	—83	bags,	linseed.
Nil	—39	„	„
„	—85	„	sweepings.
R B L	—1	empty	bag of linseed.
A B C L S	—1	„	„ „
E D S	—14	„	„ „
Nil	—4	„	„ „

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 22, 1892.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AN EXTRA MAIL for the UNITED KINGDOM and countries served through it and for the continent of Europe will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, for Despatch by the Extra P. and O. s. s. "Shannon," to Marseilles. The Mail will be strictly limited to letters and packets specially marked for despatch per s. s. "Shannon." The Mail will be consigned to the Marseilles Post Office and arrangements for onward transmission will be in the hands of the French authorities.

JOHN OWENS, Officiating Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, G. P. O., 17th March, 1892.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

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8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood-work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST, SOLE AGENT, 85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

THE market advices chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date are the latest to hand by wire through Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	1,07,583
„ „ Branches...	„	„	11,61,028
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	16,44,754
Government Securities	Inc.	„	35,449
Loans „	„	„	7,10,728
Bills Discounted.....	Dec.	„	15,28,375
Cash with other Banks.....	„	„	1,46,723
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	11,16,307

There is again but little change to rule in the position of the Money-Market since the Presidency Bank's last Statement of Affairs was issued, the advance of the busy export season bringing no sensible increase in the demand for financial accommodation, and the aspect of trade in most of its branches, with Silver and Cotton leading the depression, as discouraging, in its profitless present, and uncertain future, as it well could be. During the period covered by the Return under notice, the withdrawals from Private Deposits had been very much larger than in the week preceding, at some 16½ lakhs; and Loans which, in the previous week, had diminished materially, had since increased by over 7 lakhs; but, on the other hand, a large falling off in Bills Discounted had taken place say to the extent of 15¼ lakhs, so that while the addition to the Cash Balance on Saturday evening was about 11¼ lakhs, making the figures 167¼ lakhs, the increase in trade requirements was represented by 8¼ lakhs; a material addition to Public Deposits last week being the other noticeable feature in the Return.

COTTON.—There has been a much better demand for this staple here to-day—though more from local spinners than from shippers—and a considerable business has been done in a steady market, but without any quotable change in rates. Shippers have bought 1,500 bales, consisting of 800 Julgaum, at Rs. 142½; 400 Dhollera, at Rs. 147-56, for April-May delivery; and 100 each of Bengals, at Rs. 120; Pachora, at Rs. 141; and Khangaum, at Rs. 150; while the Mills have taken 2,150 bales, made up of 1,300 Julgaum, at Rs. 143-4½; 200 each, of Dhulia, at Rs. 139, and Broach, at Rs. 162; 150 Oojein, at Rs. 145; and 100 each, of Akote, at Rs. 143; Sheagaum, at Rs. 144; and Khangaum, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business in this market has continued to be upon a small scale, with a quiet feeling; but previous rates are quoted, all round.

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone, and have been taken to a moderate extent for export on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,418	bales.
Wheat.....	29,378	cwts.
Linseed	31,876	„
Rapeseed	2,026	„
Gingelly	2,318	„
Groundnuts	875	„
Castorseed	759	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged, but there has been more demand to-day at the lower rates. An April loading steamer has been fixed with timber from Rangoon to this port at Rs. 12½ per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning easy at 1s. 3⅞ for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months sight Credits, and rates generally receded 1-32d. from these quotations. We hear of little business being done either way beyond something in forward Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 21-32d. and a little business for the monsoon months at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and rates having come weaker from Calcutta this afternoon, we closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3⅝d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 19-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 3 11-16d.		„
Credits do. ....1s. 3 13-16 to 25-32d.		„
Francs do. ....166¼ to ::.		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a tame market to-day, with hardly anything fresh doing either for Money or Account; Saturday evening's rates, however, have been quoted throughout the day, and we closed thereat this evening, say 107⅞ for cash, 107 11-16 for the coming settling day, and 107 9-16 for the April account; with 4¼ per cents called 106¼, nominal.

SHARES have remained without animation; but prices generally have remained without change, though in over two cases of Cotton Mill Scrip they have advanced to our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia (extra) arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet (extra) left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 21.

The French mail steamer Caledonien from China has arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 5 a.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Polynesian left Aden for Europe, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1	3½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	70	
4½ per cent. „	68½	

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 21.

During the past two days the pressure has decreased almost everywhere, except in Burma, the decrease being the greatest in north-western and western India. Readings are now relatively high in Burma and over the Arabian Sea, low over the Western Desert and the Gangetic Plain. Winds are cyclonic over the Western Desert and in Bengal and Assam, westerly down the Gangetic Plain, southerly north of the Bay, and variable elsewhere. The force is fresh to strong at the head of the Bay, and fresh in some western stations. The temperature has generally fallen, except on Upper Burma, Guzerat, Sind, Rajputana, Madras, and hill stations. The mean temperature is still higher than usual in all provinces. The highest maxima are 106° at Cuddapah and Nagpur, 105° at Sholapur, 104° at Akola, Amraoti, Raipur, Deesa Kurnool, Salem, Thayetyo and Burdwan. Cochin has reported eight inches of rain yesterday; and Trivandrum and Sibsagar eight to-day and Tavoy one inch of rain.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except for Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Route Bankok-Saigon interrupted.

Moulmein Route, to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at noon on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 20.

10 p.m.	78°

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

6 a.m.	75°
10 a.m.	80°
2 p.m.	84°
4 p.m.	83°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PEMBERTON—Feb 15, at Toronto, Canada, wife of Col W W Pemberton, Indian S C, of a son.

WILLIAMS—Feb 27, at Ashridge, North Tawton, Devon wife of H C Williams, B C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CURZON-HOWE—COWELL—Feb 25, at St Mark's Church, North Audley-street, Capt the Hon Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, C B (E N), to Alice Annie, daughter of Rt Hon Major-Genl Sir J C Cowell, K C B.

DEATHS.

CHALMERS—Feb 23, at Kintore, N B, G Alexander, son of late W Chalmers, M D, H E I C S.

CROSSE—Feb 16, at Monte Carlo, Maria, widow of R Crosse, late Lieut, 73rd Bengal N I.

NEAVE—Feb 12, at Bath, Ann Elizabeth, widow of W A Neave, Judge, E I C S, Madras, son of late Sir T Neave, Bart, of Dagnam Park, Essex, aged 76.

SMITH—Feb 24, Surg-Gen G Smith, M D, late Indian Medical Department, Madras Presidency.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATELL—March 21, at 10-45 p.m., at his residence, Mazagon, Sett Framjee Nassarwanjee Patell, aged 83 years. Funeral will take place this day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. Deeply regretted by his family and friends.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1892.

THE coal crisis in England seems to be passing away. The Miners' Federation claims that the object of the stoppage has been attained and work was to have been resumed yesterday by the coal-miners under that organization. The Durham and Northumberland miners do not belong to the Federation, but constitute the National Union and will not resume work. They are on strike, because of the proposed reduction of wages by ten per cent., and the strike was timed to begin on the 12th March, the date fixed by the Federation for the commencement of the period of "rest" with the object of raising the prices of coal so that a reduction of wages would no longer be necessary. The Federation throughout the preliminary negociations has disavowed any feeling of hostility towards the colliery-owners; the action contemplated, it was alleged, was in the interest of the employers as well as the employed. It was also maintained that there was no desire to raise the price of coal on the householders, who are now heavily charged, but for the railway and gas companies, who are accused of fixing their own rates to the injury of coal-owners and miners alike. The men under the Federation tacitly admitted that, as matters stood, the owners would be unable to go on paying the wages at the enhanced rate, which has ruled since 1888. The National Union simply declined to submit to a reduction either of ten per cent., or of seven and a-half per cent., or of an immediate five per cent. and another five per cent. in May—alternatives which were successively offered as a means of averting the strike. The strike of the National Union will however continue while the men under the Federation, it may be hoped, resume work. It is claimed that the latter have gained the object in view. This must be taken to mean that the masters have agreed to continue the payment of the present rate of wages, and withdrew the proposed reduction of ten per cent. This, of course, was the real as distinguished from the ostensible object of the Federation. The rehabilitation of prices can have but a secondary interest for the mining hands; and the conditions under which such rehabilitation could be effected do not exist. It is certain that a week's stoppage of the output cannot force up prices in a depressed and falling market. It was the opinion of the owners six weeks ago that even the contemplated fourteen-days' "Rest" would not have any appreciable effect on prices. Household coal in the London market went up ten shillings a ton in anticipation of the dearth, but it fell four shillings in the ton when the probability of the resumption of work on Monday became known. No permanent rise in price can be effected by a temporary suspension of the supply. The Federation numbers two hundred and eighty thousand miners who yesterday were to re-commence work, and the supply will soon begin to overtake the demand. Of these men, two hundred thousand work in the pits and eighty thousand on the surface. The Northumberland and Durham miners number eighty-seven thousand; for the present the pits in which they have been employed will remain idle. The eighty thousand Scotch miners have reduced the week to five working days—a reduction of one-sixth in the output of coal in North Britain.

It was determined three weeks since that a Conference of the Unions forming the Miners' Confederation would be held during this week in London, to watch the interests of the workers in mines not only in all that relates to the "Rest" but in respect to other matters of equal moment. The Federation is unanimously in favour of enforcing an eight hours' day at the mines by Act of Parliament, and it was expected that the subject would come up for discussion in the House of Commons. On another point the Federation is apparently equally unanimous—the elimination of the competition of female labour at the pits' mouth. The disinterested desire is to "rescue" women from the rough demoralising and uneconomic labour in connection with the mining industry. If women be forbidden to work, men may look for higher wages; but what will become of the women thus deprived of the means of earning a livelihood? Another matter which was to be discussed at the London Conference which is now being held, is the propriety of reducing the working week all round to five days (as has actually been effected in Scotland) or even to four. We are getting on; in a time not far distant the working-man will be he who labours for one day in the week, and has six Sabbaths on which to take needful rest. The plan for reducing not only the number of hours in the day, but the number of days in the working week, has strong partisans, especially in the north of England. But the National Union differs from the National Federation as to the best means of arriving at this desirable state of things. The former hold that the eight hours' question should be left to work itself out, according to circumstances, by arrangement between the men and the employers. The Federation regards legislation as indispensable to protect the masters who give the eight hours from the unfair competition of those who insist upon long hours. Many of the colliery-owners are, even as it is, very hard pressed by unscrupulous competition; some mines have not paid a dividend for years, and the highest figure reached at a prosperous period was two-and-a-half per cent. It is complained that the great railway companies and the gas companies dictate their own terms and secure coal at unremunerative rates. On the other hand, coal, which a few years ago was procurable at seven shillings a ton, rose to twelve shillings two years since, and is now scarcely to be bought at nine shillings a ton. High wages, giving to the six hundred thousand coal-workers fifteen millions sterling beyond their average yearly wages, and high royalties, have, it is asserted, absorbed the high prices and something more. However, for the moment at all events, the "Rest" is over; nearly a quarter of a million of miners will return to the pits. The eighty or ninety thousand on strike in the two northern countries will probably follow this example in another week or two.

The resumption of work by two hundred and forty thousand of the four hundred thousand miners at "Rest," which we may hope took place yesterday, is not only satisfactory in itself, but is a deliverance from the very real danger of a calamitous extension of the movement. The representatives of the London Coal Porters' Union, which recently called out some eight thousand porters and put a stop to the delivery of coals in London informed the Miners' Federation on March 4 that they would give every help in their power and would refuse to handle any coal in London from the 12th inst. if the Federation wished it. They pledged themselves not to touch foreign coal if any were brought to London. The Miners' Federation was at that time in communication with the Belgian miners, who agreed to draw up a manifesto in favour of restricting the output of coal in the Belgian mines during the "rest" in England. This co-operation was regarded as certain, the organisation of the Belgian miners being perfect. The outlook in London seemed so gloomy in the week ending the 5th March that there was a panic. The retail coal-dealers put up prices on the poorer classes to two shillings per hundredweight. The wealthy ordered coals in quantities quite beyond ordinary requirements, some even buying thirty tons at once and thus depleting the existing stocks. The friends and representatives of the miners complained of the rise in prices as quite causeless, and calculated to prejudice the public against the men. They maintained that the householders are habitually charged forty per cent. more than the fair price of coal, and attributed the scare to the interested action of the middlemen who desired to add to their exorbitant profits. The cost of labour in the mines is 2s. 6d. per ton, and the ten per cent. in dispute would mean only three pence per ton to the miner. Ten per cent advance on the price of the ton, which it was assumed would result from the refusal of the men to accept a reduction of ten per cent. in wages, would of course give the sellers a profit of ten times three pence. Coals advanced fifteen or sixteen shillings a ton which yielded six hundred per cent. on the three pence per ton grudged to the miners. The cooler heads among the coal-owners who were said to understand all this perfectly encouraged the panic, so that they might silently make large profits by it. Between the Miners' Unions on the one hand, and the Coal-Owners' on the other, the consumers are of as much account as the lambs which perish when elephants fight.

THE success which has attended Australian efforts to produce red wine, capable of competing with European products of a like class, has naturally led to further experiments, and it will be news to many that one vigneroi in Victoria has not less than seven thousand bottles of a sparkling wine, similar in every respect to that which is known to us as champagne, maturing in his cellars. It is not surprising that French wine-growers eye this new industry with feelings akin to alarm. The red wines are forcing their way in the market, and whether or not they possess all the qualities looked for by the connoisseur, it is a fact that they do not contain deleterious admixtures or colouring specifics. The French growers, of course, are not content to make room for the Australians without a protest, and their trade journals discuss the subject in a patronising as well as a deprecatory manner. The proposal of the Australians to compete with France in champagne has brought forth opposition of a more aggressive kind, and M. Simon, the representative of Messrs. Moet and Chandon at the Melbourne Exhibition, unequivocally declares the thing to be impossible. He positively asserts that the soil and climate of Epernay have everything to do with the flavour and sparkling qualities of champagne, and the quality and proper cultivation of the grapes, and the skilful treatment of the juice, go for little or nothing. He has laid it down too that though the wine-growing districts of Australia are large enough to enable them to swallow up four or five countries like France, there is not to be found in them a few square miles in which the soil and climate resemble those of Champagne. This is where the Australians join issue. M. Simon, as they point out, made no inspection of the land, much less any chemical analysis of the soil; therefore his argument is not based upon sufficient data. Near Adelaide it appears Mr. Hardy, a prosperous colonial wine-grower, induced M. Simon to supply some of his champagne, which had only been two years in the bottle. Yet though he went so far as to admit it to be the best Australian wine he had tasted he could not compare it either as regards body, bouquet, or delicacy with that of his own country. It is the firm conviction of the Australian growers, however, that when their champagnes have been matured for another couple of years they will not only hold their own but make themselves felt, to the detriment of the French product. The soil and climate of Champagne they believe to be duplicated in more than one part of Australia, and their opportunity will come within a measurable distance of time. What, however, he urges on those directly interested in the trade is the desirability of refraining from putting on the market an immature wine or any wine that does not come up to the proper standard of excellence and calling it champagne. Stress is also laid on the necessity for capital. Though a poor grower may be able to produce wine containing all the elements of the finest champagne, the capitalist alone is capable of nursing those elements to maturity, and combination of some kind appears necessary to prevent wine-growers operating against their own interests in this respect. This has been foreshadowed by an expert who writes in an Australian contemporary, but as yet there does not appear to have been any definite movement in that direction.

THE interventions of the *Englishman* in recent discussions on Indian railway administration have been curiously untimely. A few weeks since, in an excess of fealty to the East Indian Railway which must have been more astonishing than pleasing to the Calcutta mercantile community, it warmly approved of the opposition of General Strachey and his Board to the completion of the metre-gauge system in the North-West. To-day it goes equally out of its way to demonstrate that the railway administration of the Government of India, since Colonel Pemberton has been acting for Sir Charles Crosthwaite, has been everything that could be desired, and to condemn as a gross outrage the fair and strictly warranted suggestion of the *Pioneer* that, by general consent, the acting occupant of the chief place in the Public Works Department has proved himself unequal to the demands of the position. There is, as the Calcutta paper naively says, but one opinion among those who are best qualified to judge as to the manner in which Colonel Pemberton has discharged his important duties. Only it so happens that that opinion is in diametric opposition to that which has been expressed by the *Englishman*. We speak now solely of his work as a railway administrator, and contemplating him in that position everyone whose opinion on the subject is worth anything has asked the question that was asked concerning the fly in the amber. "How he got there" we cannot say, but what he has done since he has been there is known widely enough. It is easy enough to say that objections to Colonel Pemberton's work are "the outcome of spite against certain recent orders of the Government of India regarding railway projects"—a pretty euphemism, the inner meaning of which will be intelligible to all who have watched the resistance that has been offered from Simla to one of the most economical and practical schemes for making a railway system serve its legitimate purpose that was ever devised. Whatever good Colonel Pemberton may have done in other directions it is incontestable that under his impulse the pendulum has been made to swing violently away from metre gauge, and temporarily a turn has been given to the railway policy of the Government which if final effect were to be given to it would lead to wastefulness and the permanent crippling of existing lines. It seems to us that the *Pioneer* has been indulgent rather than otherwise to the inspirers of this policy, and that in the interest of the officer in question it would have been well if the Calcutta apologist had been contented with offering him the homage of a silent admiration.

IT is such an exceedingly difficult thing to get the Imperial Government, in any financial transactions with India, to make concessions to this country, that all prominence should be given to the recent assumption by the former Government of a charge of £3,000 a year that used to be borne out of the Indian revenues. In the discussion in the House of Commons the other evening on the Foreign Office estimates a question was put relating to a new charge for £3,000 that appeared on the estimates, and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave this account of the matter. Hitherto, it seems, the Government of India had been paying £10,000 a year towards the expenses of the British Minister at Teheran. The equity of this charge has been often questioned, for the Government of India are no longer permitted to have that same share in controlling events at Teheran as they had at the beginning of the century, when they sent Sir John Malcolm to Persia while Sir Harford Jones's Embassy was on its way out from England. Recently it was pointed out to the Home Government that India was paying £23,000 for diplomatic and consular representation in Persia, including £6,000 for the agencies at Bushire and Meshed, while the Imperial Government paid only £12,000 a year. It was asked, therefore, that the Indian contribution to the expenses of the mission at Teheran should be reduced from £10,000 to £7,000, and the appeal seems to have been acceded to. A little more might be done in the same direction with advantage. The Indian contribution to the cost of the British mission at Pekin is rather too liberal, considering how much less India derives than she formerly did from the opium revenue.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. C. W. Richardson, with Mrs. and Miss Richardson, left Bombay by the eleven o'clock train (railway time) for Dharwar to take up his new appointment. There was a large gathering of native gentlemen including pleaders of the High Court, and merchants present at the station to wish good-bye to the Magistrate. Garlands of flowers were placed round their necks by Mr. Rustomjee, Inspector, Opium Department.

SAYS the *Morning Post* of 2nd February:—"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" (Street and Co.) is one of the best-known books of its kind, and one of the most complete. We may add that "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" contains the newly revised and coloured Map of India which appears in the Indian Travellers' Guide. This map is so prized that Messrs. Murray applied for and obtained permission to include it in their revised Handbook of India as the best obtainable.

Indian Engineering says that the probable date of the opening of the Hyderabad-Umerkot line cannot yet be determined with certainty. In spite of all the efforts made by Mr. Dallas and his staff, the progress made hitherto in laying the road has been about quarter of a mile per day. Up to the 5th instant 25 out of the 58 miles had been laid. It appears that some of the rafts which were bringing down sleepers for this railway have stuck at the Chenab Weir. This is probably due to the short rainfall on the Himalayas this winter, which has made the Punjab rivers run unusually low. The rafts will now have to be broken up. In any case it is hoped that it may be possible to open the portion of the line up to Mirpur by the 15th April.

ON Saturday it was announced in the Allahabad High Court that Mr. C. W. Stowell had returned the draft conveyance of the Metcalfe Estate to the Liquidators of the Uncovenanted Service Bank, and that he had approved it. Mr. Justice Straight thereupon ordered that a formal conveyance, in the terms of the draft, should be prepared and taken to Agra for execution. Upon its production before Mr. Justice Straight, with the proper registration endorsement, the rule of October 3rd will be discharged.

ANOTHER announcement which may almost be called startlingly satisfactory was made in Court at the same sitting, says the *Pioneer*. It was stated by one of the official liquidators that undoubtedly the bank would ultimately pay sixteen annas in the rupee. Mr. Justice Straight very naturally expressed his approval of this result, and made a happy allusion to the sedulous care of the liquidators for the interests of depositors. It must be equally gratifying to the learned Judge himself to know that what at one time threatened to be a most disastrous failure has resolved itself into a much less serious matter.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT will take a formal farewell of his colleagues and the bar of the Allahabad High Court on the 30th instant.

THE *Overland China Mail*, of March 3rd, says:—There has been serious trouble at Wenchow in connection with one of the Mission stations. A riotous crowd entered a chapel and after smashing the furniture and lamps, took away the hymn books and testaments and burned them. On the following day about twenty houses occupied by Native Christians were invaded, the occupants being brutally attacked and turned out.

IN consequence of an attempted levy of the old duty of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown telegraphs that Williams, who is charged with the Liverpool and Melbourne murders, is known at Johannesburg in connection with a jewellery swindling case, and that during his stay there of one month two mysterious murders took place.

The London press, in discussing the murders now under investigation, are wondering whether Williams, whose real name is Deeming, is known in India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

The *Standard* asserts that Lieutenant-General Sir R. Gipps, at present Deputy Adjutant-General for Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, will succeed Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Harman as Military Secretary at the War Office.

BRITISH REPULSE IN WEST AFRICA.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphing from Sierra Leone states that the British expedition to Timbo, in Senegambia, has been repulsed, and Captain Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, and one private killed.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 20.

The departure of Eyoub Pacha with the Sultan's *firman* investing Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt, is postponed, owing to the wording of the document being still unsettled.

The delay is causing much concern in Egypt.

THE GERMAN EDUCATION BILL.

BERLIN, MARCH 20.

General von Caprivi has expressed his intention of remaining in office, and it is probable that the Prussian Education Bill will be abandoned.

THE MAY-DAY LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 20.

Three classes of the Belgian Militia will be called out to assist the troops in preserving order during the labour demonstrations on the 1st May.

PORTUGAL'S FOREIGN DEBT.

LISBON, MARCH 20.

An arrangement has been come to between the Portuguese Government and the delegates of the Bondholders to reduce the interest on the Foreign debt by one-half.

THE ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

The *Morning Post* says that our report that the directors of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank had suspended payment is confirmed. Application to wind up the business will be made forthwith, and official liquidators will be appointed. A rumour, however, is current that the Allahabad Bank has taken over the affairs of the defunct concern.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy, during his stay at Pachmarhi next month, will spend five or six days in the jungle in search of sport, which the country about the Central Provinces Sanitarium offers.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

Sir David Barbour, having issued his annual budget, has proceeded on a short visit to Bombay. He will not return to Calcutta as the work of the session is practically over.

DR. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson and the tribesmen, to whom he is showing the lions of British India, have returned to Calcutta, well pleased with their visit to Darjeeling.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

It may now be stated as practically certain that the Amir of Kabul will not visit India this spring.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 21.

Mrs Plowden and her two daughters leave for Ooty to-morrow. During their stay there they will reside at the Cedars, the residence of his Highness the Nizam.

Lady Souter leaves for Bombay on Wednesday. On Friday last Mr. Dosabhai Nusserwanji, A.-D.-C. to the Minister, entertained her at dinner; about forty guests were present.

It is steadily getting hotter. The whole country is terribly dried up; water is scarce, and the dust on the Secunderabad roads is as bad as at Madras, and that is saying a good deal.

There is a great deal of influenza about.

MISS VALERIE TASSALL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 21.

Miss Valerie Tassall made a balloon ascent on Sunday evening from the river side at half-past six to about 700 feet, and slowly drifted in a north-easterly direction, for about two minutes, when the balloon began to descend. About three minutes from the time of ascent the parachute was detached, and Miss Tassall came down in the City, near the Parsee Agiary, landing safely on the roof of a small dwelling. She was exactly fifteen minutes away, but only four minutes in the air.

Vast crowds of natives filled the Sabarmati bed, but financially the ascent appeared to be a failure.

Few Europeans were present.

MR. HUME IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 20.

A public meeting of over seven thousand men was held last evening, at Hirabag, in honour of Mr. Hume. Mr. Hume was taken from the station to the Hirabag with the greatest display of enthusiasm, about fifty carriages accompanying him and three thousand people walking in procession before him from the Reay Market. The reception was altogether a grand one, and was followed by a very largely-attended evening party. Mr. Hume left for Bombay by the ten o'clock train. The meeting and the evening party were arranged by the Sarvajanik Sabha.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

MR. GLADSTONE has returned from his holiday trip and his faithful supporters in the Press tell us with unnecessary reiteration that he not only looks younger than ever, but is in his best fighting form. There is no doubt that the House of Commons is proud of its old Parliamentary hand. The admiration that both friends and foes feel for his extraordinary vitality was shown by the warmth of the reception accorded to him upon his re-appearance. The Tories, though they did not cheer quite so loudly as the Liberals, showed that they were pleased to see the veteran in his place once more. Whether it is owing to respect for his age, or his still vigorous intellectual powers, I cannot say, but somehow or other there has been of late a great diminution of the abuse heaped upon the Liberal leader. I do not affirm that his policy is less odious to his antagonists, but they discuss his evil deeds with more calmness than was the case a year or two ago. The Unionists have recently reserved their heaviest missiles for Sir William Harcourt, and quite lately Lord Rosebery has come in for a share of the hard things that formerly were heaped upon Mr. Gladstone. Sir William Harcourt is pachydermatous, if ever a statesman was, and in this respect even "Tim" Healy could not give him points. The "Whitechapel Slogger," as the descendant of Kings is irreverently styled by Tory bloods, seems to revel in this sort of thing, and never loses an opportunity of exasperating his opponents. His diatribes lack the finish of Lord Rosebery's witty periods, but as a platform speaker Sir William Harcourt is unrivalled in his own line. Rumour says that he is jealous of Lord Rosebery, as it said he was envious of Mr. John Morley. In both instances rumour possibly did not confine itself to the truth, but if he is not jealous of Lord Rosebery he soon will be, if the Unionists go on using all their heavy artillery against that popular nobleman.

Sir William Harcourt will consider himself overlooked and ill-treated if the Unionists generally follow Lord Randolph's example last night. That pattern statesman, lecturing Lord Rosebery on the subject of political morality, and comparing him to Machiavelli, is a sight for the gods. There was much curiosity evinced to know how the creator of the Fourth Party would conduct himself at his first public meeting since he returned from his hair-breadth 'scapes in the African desert. The result was unexpected. Lord Randolph said nothing disagreeable about his own political friends, but said a great many disagreeable things about his opponents. For the time being he seems to be quite a good boy again, and all the Unionist papers to-day are patting him on the back for having given up his naughty ways. There are those who say that there is method in Lord Randolph's improved bearing towards his own party. Events that have occurred since the commencement of the session have shown him—so it is said—that he is not so far from the future leadership of the Conservative hosts as he seemed to be when the Unionists were losing their heads in extravagant praise of Mr. Balfour's fitness to lead the House of Commons. It must in all candour be stated that the Liberals are magnifying the errors of which the heaven-born Parliamentary captain has been guilty. Considering how Mr. W. H. Smith was sneered at in his lifetime by these same critics, whose superior "righteousness"—to use their own favourite word—all recognize, it is refreshing to hear them now extolling "Old Morality" at the expense of his successor. Still, when all allowance has been made for party prejudice the most impartial observer must admit that Mr. Balfour is not scoring. In private this is freely confessed by Conservatives, whose fidelity to their chiefs is beyond suspicion. Even the *Times* takes the Government to task for its attitude on Friday night upon Mr. Herbert Gardner's resolution in favour of allowing village schools to be used for political meetings. The Government accepted the principle with some unimportant qualifications, and the opposition with much cleverness then tried to force them to undertake legislature on the subject. At first this smart manœuvre was resisted with might and main, but as the *Times* is sorrowfully compelled to put it after much "unnecessary shelly-shally" the demand was acceded to. That journal severely scolds the Government, *i.e.*, Mr. Balfour, for exhibiting so much indecision as to the course they would adopt. "It is not," they are sharply reminded, "an edifying spectacle to see the occupants of the front bench slowly making up their minds in public under pressure of the House, which they are there to lead." The *Standard* is quite as angry with the unfortunate First Lord of the Treasury, but for another reason. The *Standard* blames the Government for having acquiesced in the principle of Mr. Gardner's resolutions. In the interests of religion and morality a ministry professing to uphold the Church ought not to have had anything to do with the unclean thing; and all the country parsons are waiting to thank the *Standard* for its outspoken protests. The action of the Government will not improbably alienate almost as many rural voters as they might expect to gain by their Agricultural Holdings Bill, which seems more and more likely to be their trump card, and which has no doubt created a favourable impression in the country districts.

On the whole, while the situation during the past week has undergone no important change, the position is slightly more favourable, or perhaps I should say less unfavourable for the Government. The Liberals claim the vote on the proposed Tramway over Westminster Bridge and along a portion of the Thames Embankment as a defeat for the Government. The second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of two, but several Conservatives, including at least one member of the Government, voted with the advocates of the measure. Last year Mr. T. P. O'Connor distinguished himself by his hostility to this harmless measure. This year he abstained from taking part in the debate; and thereby showed unusual self-suppression, considering that the Bill was introduced by Professor Stuart. The latter has never been forgiven for supplanting Mr. O'Connor as editor of the *Star*, as the readers of the *Sunday Sun* are well aware. That able political editors are not free from some of the imperfections to which weaker mortals are subjects has received a further illustration by the ridiculous fuss made in last week's *Speaker* because the *Times* did not print the letters of Mr. Wemyss Reid—in its big type. The only consolation the poor man has is that persons of "much greater eminence"—how modest!—have been similarly treated by the myrmidons of Printing House Square.

The contest for the London County Council reminds one of a General Election on a small scale. The leaders of both parties have thrown themselves with great ardour into the struggle, and the result of to-morrow's polling will be awaited with tremendous anxiety, as it may have the effect of precipitating or postponing the dissolution of Parliament. The Liberals have of course failed to wrest the Chertsey Division from the Conservatives but the former have done better than in 1885. Still the Conservatives have a majority of 1838 which shows that if London is on the point of surrendering to "the enemy," as "the enemy" avers, the Home counties are still steadfast in their allegiance to the Unionist cause.

The coal crisis, as it is called, has happened at a most unfortunate time for the poor; to-day the price is higher by 10s. a ton than it was a fortnight ago. It will be interesting to see what effect the action of the Miners' Federation has upon the eight hours movement. The demand for this "reform" is made chiefly in the interest of the men to whom primarily the panic in the coal market is due. Working men in other trades, who may not only lose their employment but have to pay extravagant sums for a necessary article of daily consummation, will be exhibiting truly Christianlike qualities if after what is now occurring they continue to go out of their way to help on the schemes of these selfish miners.

As will have been seen by intelligence which went out by last mail, the conduct of the Indian Staff Corps case has been transferred from India to this side—it is to be hoped with some advantage to those concerned. A good deal of interest in the alleged grievances of this important body of military men has been aroused at home by the numerous letters and articles that have appeared in many influential journals, but it cannot be said that as yet the grounds of their discontent have been made clear to those who had not a professional knowledge of the details. It is always a somewhat difficult thing to make the public understand a military grievance and the difference between the terms of service in the Indian and the British armies naturally increases the difficulty. The movement in India is believed to be genuine enough, and on the promotion question at least to disclose substantial grounds for a reform of the regulations, but mistakes seem to have been committed in the course of the agitation, which were chiefly due to a desire to rush the matter, instead of setting about it in the same steady and sober way that characterized the uncovenanted movement. Had the case been in experienced hands there would have been no opening left for the highest military authorities to take exception to the manner in which it was being conducted. I understand that a fund has been formed for the purpose of securing proper assistance and ventilating the views of the service. Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., and Mr. S. P. Low, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., have consented to act as treasurers. The papers in the case have been put into the hands of a gentlemen whose name is a sufficient guarantee that all the details will be carefully sifted and tested, and that they will be marshalled in a form to which the authorities can take no exception. In the meantime, it is understood that officers will abstain from writing to the journal or issuing documents more or less compromising. I believe that it is not intended primarily to appeal to Parliament, and it is hoped that such an appeal will not be necessary as it must be evident to the Civil and Military authorities in India that a great deal of dissatisfaction exists in the Staff Corps and that there are good reasons for it.

I hear that Mr. Edward Jenkins ("Gius's Baby") has partially abandoned his intention of trying to oust Sir George Trevelyan from the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow. The managers of the Unionist party ought to find another constituency for Mr. Jenkins, who would be a useful addition to their ranks. Men of both parties would be glad to see him once more a member of the House, where he was at one time a prominent figure.

The East India Officers' Bill came formally before the House of Lords yesterday, when the amendments recently adopted were reported. The third reading has been fixed for Monday next. I hear that when the measure goes down to the House of Commons, if it ever does go down, it will be attacked from all sides. The Radicals threaten to attack the Bill on grounds which appear to have been advanced by the native papers that it confers undue privilege upon the high officials who will come under its operation.

Sir William Plowden's lightly-regarded Indian Councils Bill for reforming the Indian Councils was published yesterday. It is backed by its author as well as by those two eminent authorities on Indian questions—Mr. Beaufoy, the pickle-maker, and Mr. Lawson, the self-sufficient young gentleman, who is so closely connected with the "largest circulation in the world."

It was thought that Sir Roper Lethbridge might possibly make a little longer stay in India, but he announces his return to England by giving notice that on Monday he will ask whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the danger of scarcity in Behar; whether the Bengal Government will, notwithstanding the serious failure of the crops in Behar, proceed with the operations of the proposed cadastral survey in that province; whether as those operations involve the presence of a large number of subordinate Government officials they are of so urgent a nature that they cannot be postponed until a period of prosperity; and whether the district and other local officers have been asked their opinion as to the advisability of now carrying out these operations, and if so whether the correspondence can be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Samuel Smith intends on the same day to ask Mr. Curzon, whose absence from the House last night electioneering so disturbed Mr. MacNeil's peace of mind, whether the attension of the Government has been called to the declaration of opinion by 5,000 medical men in the United Kingdom to the effect that the habit of opium smoking or of opium eating is morally and physically debasing, and that the drug opium ought in India as in England to be classed and sold as a poison and be purchasable from chemists only; and whether they will call the attention of the Government of India to this important declaration. I suppose it would not be altogether impossible to get the same number of medicos to sign a memorial setting forth that the habit of excessive alcohol-drinking is morally and physically debasing. Mr. Labouchere, who must be considered by the Mr. Samuel Smith as quite outside the pale, hits the nail on the head when he writes:—"I do not take opium, but it never has been made clear to me (and I have read much on the subject) either that a person is injured in health if he smokes or eats the drug in small quantities or that many people in India take large quantities." But is it not a fundamental part of the Teetotal creed that moderate drinking is worse than drunkenness, and the most vehement opposition to the Opium Trade comes from the left wing of the Temperance party. It is satisfactory to find a Radical like Mr. Labouchere protesting against the over-coloured statements of the abolitionists. Mr. Labouchere emphatically announces that "the associations who have devoted themselves to prohibition are somewhat alienating opinion from them by their exaggerations." He goes on to say, "I confess to a certain suspicion of person, who make it their business to forbid opium in India when they reside in a country where a vast revenue is obtained by poisoning people with gin and such like alcoholic compounds. I cannot help the text about the mote and the beam recurring to me." He honestly believes that gin does as much harm as opium can do in India. There seems to him a flavour of hypocrisy in praying to God in Exeter Hall for Government to forbid opium in India when the worshippers have only to go out of Exeter Hall to see numbers hurrying into gin palaces, which pay a heavy licence for the right to vend this compound. He summarily dismisses the talk of dishonest or foolish persons about compensation. "If we were prepared ourselves to pay for prohibition in India it would be another matter. But are we? If, too, we commenced with prohibition here, it would be another matter. But shall we?" He concludes with the suggestion that a commission of independent medical men should be sent out to India with the mission to report whether there are more persons injured by using opium in India than there are in England by drinking spirits. In connection with the debate in the House of Commons last year in the opium question I alluded to the case of a north country Radical M.P., an acquaintance of mine, who voted previously with the abolitionists, but could not conscientiously do so any longer. He abstained from voting in 1891, and he tells me that he has never heard the last of him. I hope when the subject next comes before Parliament he will pluck up courage to vote against the motion. If the truth were known it would probably be found that many members of Parliament vote with Sir Joseph Pease, not because they think that gentleman right but because they are squeezed by a large section of their constituents. The unsqueezable M.P. is a rarity in these days.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

HIS EXCELLENCY ADMIRAL TEXEIRA DE SILVA, Governor-General of Portuguese-India, accompanied by his wife and daughter and A.-D.-C. Senhores Mira Godinho, and Bernard Lonreiro, and J. J. Marquis de Costa, the New Governor of Damaun and his wife, arrived yesterday afternoon, per Italian steamer Singapore. His Excellency was visited on board the steamer by Senhor S. B. Centeno, Consul-General for Portugal, Canon Callejo, and Senhor Leao. His Excellency will disembark to-day, at 5 p.m., at Victoria Dock, where the steamer is lying, and will put up in the Great Western Hotel, and after a stay of two or three days his Excellency will proceed by rail to Goa.

THE aversion of the Chinese officials to the transit pass system has had its latest illustration at Chunking, where the lekin barrier officials simply refuse to recognise any such arrangements.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT: IMPROVING THE OCCASION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard with regret of an intention to mar the visit of the Viceroy to Bombay by a controversial demonstration on the subject of the police charges.

I say nothing as to the advisability of holding a public meeting to address the Secretary of State on this or any other subject. What I desire to point out is that it appears to me ungracious and unseemly to choose the moment when Lord Lansdowne visits Bombay by invitation of the City representatives to open the Tansa Works for a controversial reference to a matter on which he as Viceroy in Council has given a decision.

Such an act might give the Viceroy cause to regret that he had cordially accepted the invitation to come to the City on this auspicious occasion. Surely if any section of the community think it necessary, or that good can result from calling a public meeting, they might select some other time than that in which the whole City is rejoicing at the completion of a work of which Bombay is justly so proud.

It seems to me that no practical purpose can be served by a demonstration which cannot but be regarded by the guest of the City as unseemly and inopportune. The Government of India cannot re-open a question, which is referred to the Secretary of State.

The presence of the Viceroy in our midst, in kindly response to the invitation of the City, should not be taken advantage of for any other purpose than that for which he was invited, and for which he graciously consented to come.—Yours, &c.,

March 21. G. COTTON.

THE OPENING OF THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By authority of the Municipal Commissioner, you have published in your valuable paper an elaborate programme giving full details of the arrangements to be carried out at the opening of the Tansa Water-Works, by his Excellency the Viceroy. But, strange to say, that the most solemn, and, therefore, to my mind, the greatest function which ought to be performed on such an occasion, is altogether omitted from the programme. There is no mention in it regarding the "Prayers and Thanksgiving," which it is the duty of every citizen to offer to God for his great mercy in bringing this most needful undertaking to a satisfactory conclusion. Can it be even now too late to do this? Though I am a Parsee by religion, I think that it is just and proper that the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the highest Dignitary of the Church to which her Majesty the Queen-Empress belongs, should come forward on this most solemn occasion, and assert his right and privilege to invoke God's blessings upon this undertaking—the great Tansa Water-Works.

Should my suggestion be objected to on the score of the variety of religions professed by the different communities, then, in that event, allow me also to suggest that the heads of all the religious sects meet together, and ask the oldest and fittest among them to perform this most solemn duty. That this *ought* to precede all rejoicings and ephemeral tamashas is the belief of your humble servant, HORMAZ.

March 20.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, in a letter, dated Hyderabad, January 19, makes the statement that in his opinion the "results of this Commission (the Hyderabad) prove incontestably that chloroform can be administered without the least danger to life." That chloroform can—with proper safeguards—be administered to man with but a small risk to life was known long indeed before the Hyderabad Commission commenced its labours. I myself had administered chloroform over 2,000 times, and seen it given many more times without witnessing a fatal result. But if it has been proved that there is now no risk at all perhaps Mr. Gribble will explain the recent deaths under chloroform at well-known hospitals, while being skilfully administered. Has Mr. Gribble seen the various letters to the medical papers written by anæsthetists on the subject, and will he explain how the recommendation to attend to respiration and not to pulse has done away with what small risk chloroform previously carried with it, in the days when we were taught to neglect no indication of danger, either of respiration or pulse?—Yours, &c.

S. HARRIS, M.R.C.S.

255 Eclymarcks, London, Feb. 26.

CYCLING CLUB CONCERT.

THE Bombay Cycling Club, on Saturday night, gave a concert at the Town Hall, some two hundred ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the invitation tickets which had been issued. The programme did not err on the side of length, but was decidedly good. The concert commenced by the rendering of a piano solo, "La Consolation," by Miss Gostling, who was heartily applauded, and recalled. Mr. Dean followed with "Love's Old Sweet Song," and those who heard him sing on Saturday were evidently pleased. "Shipmates," by Mr. Thelenberg, need no comment. The audience were loud in their applause of it. Mr. Thelenberg, however, was content with bowing his acknowledgments of the encore. He was equally at home in singing the more difficult song "Nybirus the Cretan" as an encore to his "Father O'Flynn," which was given in Mr. Thelenberg's best style. Miss Edith Gostling was perfect in her delivery of the recitation "Dora" by Lord Tennyson. The audience was held spell-bound whilst the pathetic story was told simply and feelingly by Miss Edith Gostling in a voice so distinct that all could hear quite plainly. Mr. Andersen Clarke was in splendid voice, his "Near Woodstock Town" being quite a treat. The old-fashioned song quite delighted the audience, and he bowed his acknowledgments of a very hearty applause. Mr. Clarke also sang "The Friar of Orders Grey," this is evidently one of Mr. Clarke's favourites to judge from his reudering of it on Saturday night; and from the applause it is also a favourite with the public. Mr. Clarke, however, only responded to the applause with a bow. Mrs. Schultz sang two very difficult German songs to the evident satisfaction of a critical audience. The song "Ich Liebe Dich" and "Und Obdie" showing her fine soprano voice in all its power. Miss Murray's "The Song that reached my Heart" was beautifully given. Mr. Hunt was a great treat with a recitation "Sprung a Leak" in his *usual finished* and dramatic style. Mr. Pillow as an accompanist acquitted *himself most honourably* in a position of no little responsibility.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL HART, C.B., Commanding 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, embarks for Chittagong on the 17th instant to inspect the Volunteers there.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WOOLRYCH; 22nd Bombay Infantry, has resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—Captain E. D. J. O'Brien, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, vice Lean on leave. Major J. M. Evetts, Scottish Rifles, to be Commandant of the Landour Depot. 16th Lancers.—Captain G. P. Wyndham to be Adjutant. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. B. Byers, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. P. Down, Wiltshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India.—On private affairs.—Captain F. E. Kent, Royal Artillery; Captain C. H. Morris, 2nd Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant C. G. Robson, 10th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant A. C. S. Clark, 18th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant F. J. Ryder, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Captain E. G. Bayliss, East Surrey Regiment; for 12 months. Lieutenant T. A. P. White and Captain A. M. Balfour, Royal Artillery, for 9 months. Lieutenant W. A. Fairweather, E. I. R. Volunteers, for 8 months. Major E. N. Henriques and Lieutenant H. L. Tennant, Royal Artillery; Major A. Daniell, Corps of Guides; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 6 months. Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. L. Kay, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 4 months. Lieutenant E. A. Lambert, Royal Horse Artillery, for 3 months. On medical certificate.—Surgeon-Major J. T. B. Bookey, 6th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months; Captain H. L. Rokeby, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant J. E. Mackenzie, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 6 months.

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain C. E. Edwards, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr A O Hume
Mrs Cross
Mrs D Smith and 2 children
Mr J L Lyall
Mr J S Elmore
Mrs Smith
Mrs Spalding
Master Boyce
Mr and Mrs Gadsden, two children and infant
Mr and Mrs Faulder and child
Rev A and Mrs Gaffin and child
Mr Thos Carter
Lady Barbour and 3 children
Rev C W and Mrs Forman and two children
Miss Dracon
Miss Tippeto
Miss K M Rundle
Rev R and Miss Clarke
Miss E Linde Smith
Mr and Mrs G Hales, four children and two infants
Mr E Read
Rev C A and Mrs Jawvier and infant
Miss Forman
Mr R Johnson
Mr Mance
Mr R B Sonawalla
Mr Quirk
Miss Cotton
Mr and Mrs Chisholm
Mrs Boyes and infant
Mr and Mrs Ledward and infant
Mr and Mrs Dipper
Mr Bayley
Mr O D Miller
Mrs Conroy

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Nicholson and three children
Mr and Mrs Maxwell and two children
Mrs Hogarth
Lady Convers
Mr and Mrs W R MacDonnell and infant
Mrs Michell
Miss Drynan
Mr and Mrs Whiteaway
Mr and Mrs A Gallois and two children
Miss Parsons
Two Misses Browne
Capt and Mrs Gott and child
Mr and Mrs F Souter and two children
Col and Mrs Storer
Miss Valpy
Miss Harding
Miss Carey
Miss Baines
Mrs Rigg Wither
Mrs Baines
Miss McAndrew
Mr J Fawcus
Mrs Dick
Miss Bernard
Mrs A F Dennis
Lady White and child
Mr Addis
Mr and Mrs Black
Comte and Comtesse de Cosse
Mr Ahmed R Sayani
Mr Abdulla Sayani
Mr Hooseln R Sayani
Mr G B Allen
Miss Rose R Scott
Mr Hulbert
Rev M Blatck
Rev E P Herbert
Mr and Mrs R Charteris
Mr Parry
Mr Dawson
Mr FitzGerald
Mr G P Rose
Sir Roper Lothbridge
Mrs Solano
Major Sorell
Mrs Rawlins
Mon Gabrielle Borthwick
Mrs Geoghegan
Miss Solano
Mr and Mrs F A Owen
Miss King
Mr and Mrs Atkinson
Lieut and Mrs Scudamore and infant
Lady Harris
Master Harris
Miss Croft
Mr Abdoolali Mahomedalli Kaji
Mr Reg. Peel
Mrs F Peel
Miss O'Shaughnessey
Mrs Webb
Mrs Cuffe
Dr and Mrs Prentice
Mr H Warden
Mr and Mrs Lumsden
Rev J and Mrs Newcome
Mrs Williamson and child
Mrs Aylmer and child
Lieut-Col Rolland
Lady Sandeman
Miss Mitchell
Mrs Thompson
Capt and Mrs Hobday
Mr Jenkinson
Mr Preston
Mr Toperali Mohomed Alli Kazi
Mr Abdoolali Mahomedalli Kazi

THE MURDER OF MR. GOWER ROBINSON.

THE inquest on the body of Mr. Robinson was commenced in the British Court at Yokohama before Mr. Troup, acting as Coroner, and Messrs. Allcock, Box and Le Prevost as jurors, on the 15th ult. Mr. Litchfield watched the case on behalf of the British Government, and Mr. Tison, for Lieut. Hetherington. The Courtroom was crowded. Drs. Wheeler and Eldridge described the attendance on Robinson and the post mortem examination, and said deceased was extremely reticent regarding the tragedy. A bullet of from 35 to 40 calibre was found in the small intestine, the intestines being perforated in five places. Beretta said he saw the shot fired but heard no previous altercation. The police officer who effected the arrest produced a revolver and Hetherington's card, stating that Hetherington ran away, but was re-captured. The funeral, says the *Japan Mail*, was attended by the great majority of the leading residents of Yokohama and Tokyo, the Foreign Corps Diplomatique being represented by the Italian Minister, Mr. S. Dun, U.S. Charge d'Affaires, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, the Italian Consul, the French Consul, and the Spanish Consul. Mr. Robinson, during the many years of his residence in Yokohama, had gained a host of friends. Frank, genial, and exceptionally accomplished he was liked by all who knew him, and the last act of his life will add not a little to the affection attaching to his memory. Lying on his death-bed, he caused a letter to be written to the United States Admiral, expressing unreserved pardon of the man by whose hand he had met his end, and conveying an earnest request that the utmost possible leniency might be shown in dealing with the case.

The *Hyogo News* says that while at that port he received intimation that his journey was looked upon as a cowardly flight from the vengeance of an infuriated husband. But whatever Mr. Robinson was, and whatever the nature of the deed he had commited, he was no coward, for he immediately returned to Yokohama, remarking that he would rather return to be made a target of than rest under the imputation of cowardice. Not only did he return to face serious consequences, but friends of his assert that he offered to give satisfaction to the enraged husband by meeting him in a duel, an offer which the officer seems to have declined to take advantage of. Lieut. Hetherington, who is a very tall man, and very powerfully built, suddenly sprang upon them and commenced shooting, firing across Mr. Pors at the deceased. Mr. Pors instantly sprang to the ground and grappled with the officer, at the same time shouting to Mr. Robinson to drive for his life, he not thinking his friend was so severely wounded. The tussle was a prolonged one, for the assailant was too powerful a man to be disarmed, and he expressed his intention of emptying the remaining contents of his revolver into Mr. Robinson. Mr. Pors implored him to desist, and ultimately succeeded in quieting him During the struggle the deceased had driven on 200 or 300 yds., when he fell from the trap, and Hetherington, after asking Mr. Pors what he should do, handed his revolver and card to the police, who by this time had arrived.

As to the motive for the attack, says the *Japan Advertiser*, it is not difficult to discover. When it was learned that Mr. Robinson had been shot, men at once knew that it could be the work of but one man. In view of the sad result, we shall not anticipate the proceedings which are certain speedily to follow. That jealousy was the cause of crime is as well established a fact as is the commission of the deed; what grounds existed for it, we shall not presume to say. It is sufficient at present to dwell upon the deplorable loss that this community has suffered. The sense of deprivation for the time shuts out all feelings of anger or resentment. During the few hours that immediately succeeded the shooting, men were in a state of almost incredible excitement. Many things were said which were only justified by the universal popularity of the victim, and the deliberate intention to murder which the circumstances of the assault seemed to indicate as existing in the mind of the assailant. Since, however, death has terminated the sufferings of the former, the predominant sentiment now is one of the deepest sorrow. Educated in Hongkong under the care of his mother, his father having died when the boy was as yet in tender years, Mr. Robinson entered the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, where he remained till about a couple of years ago. It is no secret that he could on more than one occasion have commanded promotion had he cared to leave Yokohama. But he had so many friends in the port: its associations were so dear to him, that he preferred to sacrifice something if only he could continue to reside here. During 1890 he relinquished his connection with the Bank, and entered upon the business of broker, his general popularity giving promises of success which the subsequent course of events has not belied. Recently he was joined in business partnership by Mr. V. Blad. To say that Mr. Gower Robinson was the best known man in Yokohama would, we think, be no exaggeration.

AT a Cambridge Congregation on Feb. 25 the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Divinity (honoris causa).—John Wale Hicks, Sidney, Sussex, Bishop-Elect of Bloemfontein. Masters of Arts (by proxy).—John M'Taggart, Ellis M'Taggart, Trinity, now on his way to New Zealand; James Nelson Carpenter, Corpus Christi, now resident in India. Master in Law (by proxy).—Harbhamji, B. A., Kumar of Morbi, Trinity, now resident in India.

THE ladies in connection with the London Missionary Society in South India, says the *Women's Herald*, some time ago claimed the right to vote on all questions at the Annual Conference and not merely on those questions which dealt with the female work only. They claimed that as the men missionaries voted on all questions the women should have equal right. Some of the older gentlemen objected. Nothing daunted the ladies appealed to the Directors, who have sent out instructions that the ladies are to have the same power to vote on all questions as the men have. This will, no doubt, have great effect in favour of the equal status of women among the tens of thousands of Christian converts belonging to the London Missionary Society in India. The action of the directors also shows that in the leading congregational circles of Great Britain opinion strongly favours giving equality of franchise and status to the woman.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the Overland mails of the 4th March, arrived in harbour at 3-50 yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Eaton Travers
Dr W G Hersuran
Mr F Dale Pawle
Mr W W Harris
Mr and Mrs Van Roy
The Misses Williams
Mr W S Clear
Mr Hall
Mr C W Snow
Miss A Sims
Miss McKellar, M D
Mr and Mrs Blair
Mr W H Daroux
Mr J Muir
Mr Scott
Mrs Bruen
Mr and Mrs Kelly
Miss Hunter
Mr G H Badcock
Mr E Jordan
Mr Sewell
Mr Woodburne

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Bridges
Mr Warika
Mr H B Raitt
Surg-Maj Comins
Mr E Turner
Mr and Mrs Gompertz
Mr E Knandt
Mr Maitland
Mr Logie
Mr Howard
Mr Raoof
Dr Hardwicke
Mr J McKelloan
Mr Playfair

FROM ADEN.

Mr H J Heal
Mr Schweblier

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice on Saturday last visited the Albert Chapel at Windsor, and placed wreaths near the remains of the late Duke of Clarence—the date that had been fixed for his marriage with Princess May of Teck.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

Mr. Jackson, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Leeds on Saturday, expressed a hope that Parliament would not separate until the Government programme of legislation had been carried out.

Mr. Wolff, the shipbuilder, of Belfast, is a Conservative candidate for East Belfast, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. De Cobain's resignation. Sir W. Charley, Common Serjeant of the City of London, is also a candidate.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Knutsford gave some further particulars of the fiscal measures about to be introduced by the Legislatures of the West Indian colonies in connexion with the new commercial relations with the United States. On Tuesday the Archbishop of York's Presentation to Benefices Bill was read a second time. Last night the Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill, which was discussed at some length, but was eventually agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday, on the motion of Mr. A. J. Balfour, a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. De Cobain was carried "nem. con." Mr. Gardner's proposition that schoolrooms should be used for public meetings gave rise to a long debate. Sir W. Hart Dyke and Mr. Balfour accepted the principle of the resolution, but declined to undertake that the Government should take up the subject by introducing a Bill. The motion was agreed to. On Monday there was a long discussion on a Bill presented by the London County Council to authorize the formation of a public tramway over Westminster-bridge. Eventually the second reading was carried by 160 votes against 158. In Committee of Supply, the vote for the Irish Teachers' Fund was strongly opposed, but was ultimately passed. On Tuesday strong opposition was offered to a private Bill promoted by the Corporation of Belfast, but the second reading was carried by 195 against 172 votes. The House was counted out at 10 minutes past 8. On Wednesday a Bill to enable evicted tenants in Ireland to dispose of their former holdings was discussed, and the second reading was negatived by a majority of 55 votes. Last night Mr. A. J. Balfour moved a resolution for morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays, to which Mr. Gladstone objected as being too stringent, and eventually the motion was agreed to, limiting the period up to Easter. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

IRELAND.

The compulsory principle of the Irish Education Bill is being bitterly condemned by some of the Roman Catholic prelates, including Archbishop Walsh.

GENERAL.

The decision of the Miners' Federation Conference, that work shall be suspended in the Northern Counties on the 12th instant, will affect between 200,000 and 300,000 men directly, and also indirectly some thousands of other men employed in manufactures which are dependent on the coal supply. In London the price of coals has been advanced about 10s. per ton.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London on Monday evening, and at once proceeded

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to pay a visit to Hyeres during the Queen's stay there. Rooms have been retained for them at the Hotel d'Albion, the period being for a week from March 20.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Shanghai the other day for the purpose of protesting against the circulation of the Hunan anti-foreign literature, A resolution was passed endorsing the petitions sent by the Foreign residents of Hankow and Kinkiang to Lord Salisbury and the President of the United States.

A DYNAMITE outrage was committed in Paris early on February 29. It is believed that, in revenge for the execution of four Anarchists at Xeres, it was intended to blow up the Spanish Embassy. A mistake, however, was made as to its locality, and the explosion of a tin canister occurred near the mansion of the Princesse de Sagan. Her concierge has been very much injured, and considerable damage has been done to property.

THE P. and O. Liner Himalaya, the largest steamer ever built at Greenock, was successfully launched at that port on Feb. 27. The vessel has a gross tonnage of 7,000, and engines of 10,000 h.p., estimated speed, eighteen knots an hour. The Himalaya is the thirty-fourth vessel built for the P. and O. Company by Messrs. Caird. When the Himalaya and her sister ship, still under construction at Greenock, are ready for service, their great speed may exercise a considerable influence on the Indian and Australian mail contracts. The steamship Malacca, built by the Naval Armament Construction Company at Barrow for the same company, left the Royal Albert Dock on March 2 for the Straits, China, and Japan, with over 6,000 tons cargo. She is fitted with lowering topmasts, so as to enable her to proceed along the Manchester Ship Canal without waiting for the bridges to be swung. As each P. and O. steamer leaving London carries several hundred tons of Manchester bales for China, the advantages to shippers of putting goods on board in Manchester will be considerable. The sister ship to the Malacca, the Formosa, will be launched from the Barrow yard during March, and will be ready for sea in April.

READERS of the Paris correspondence of the *Times* cannot fail to have been struck (writes the *Speaker's* Paris correspondent) by the tone adopted by the writer with regard to the French Foreign Minister. M. Ribot was spoken to lately on the subject. At first he evaded an answer, but when pressed for a reply he said: "Well, if you wish to know why M. de Blowitz is not friendly towards me, it may be due to this circumstance. At the time I was nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs I received an invitation from M. de Blowitz to dine at his house to meet Lord Lytton. I was on sufficiently good terms with M. de Blowitz, but I did not know Lord Lytton. Now, as I was already appointed Minister, it was the part of the Ambassador of Great Britain, as of his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, to pay me the customary official visit. Therefore, it was not seemly to expect that I should make the acquaintance of the representative of the Queen at a private house like M. de Blowitz's. Besides, as that personage is known to be indiscreet, it would have been foolish to have given him the desired opportunity for serving me up in the *Times*. That is why M. de Blowitz does not like me. M. de Blowitz also identified me with the *Journal des Debats*, with which he has been at war for some time. He has conceived the pretension of being Foreign Minister *in potto*."

PROBATE duty has been paid on £75,270 as the value of the personal estate of the Right Hon. Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, second Baron and first Earl of Lytton, in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth, of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford, her Majesty's Ambassador to the French Republic, who died at the British Embassy, in Paris, on Nov. 24 last, aged sixty years. His will bears date Feb. 12, 1886, with a codicil made August 27, 1889, and the executors are his wife Edith Countess of Lytton (daughter of the late Hon. Edward Villiers) and Mr. Charles William Earle, of 4, Cadogan-gardens. It was Lord Lytton's desire to be buried in the mausoleum at Knebworth by the side of his sister, and that the expenses of his funeral should not exceed £5, in addition to the cost of the coffin and of the transport of his body to Knebworth. He wished that no "conventional symbols of affection" should be furnished for his funeral. He bequeaths to Lady Lytton £500, such jewellery, horses and carriages, and some other effects as she should choose, the furniture of her boudoir at Knebworth, and two-thirds of the income for life of his residuary estate. He bequeaths also to his wife for her benefit his manuscripts and all his copyrights in any works whether published or not, including the benefit of any contracts for the sale or publication of any such works, and he charges the remaining one-third of his residuary estate with the payment of a life annuity of £400 to his son, the Hon. Neville Lytton, unless or until he shall succeed to the entailed Knebworth estate. The portions of Lord Lytton's daughters are to be made up to £5,000 each (account being taken in respect of one of them of a revisionary legacy of £1,000 bequeathed to her by the late Mr. John Forster), and all the residue of his property Lord Lytton leaves in trust for his successor in the estate entailed by his grandmother.

TELEGRAPHING on March 2, the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—Shortly after the accession of Abbas Hilmi, Lord Salisbury sent a letter accrediting Sir E. Baring to the Khedive. This procedure has been since followed by France and Italy, and it is understood that the other European States will similarly accredit their representatives at Cairo. The matter has excited much unnecessary comment, for it was nothing more than an act of customary official courtesy to the Sultan's vassal, and the credentials were presented without even the ordinary ceremony used on similar occasions. This incident, however, with others equally insignificant, is being paraded by the party whose object is to embroil the relations between Turkey and Egypt. It is expected that the Khedive's loyalty and good sense will render the attempt abortive.

A MEETING of the Bimetallic League was held in Manchester on March 2, at which it was resolved that the interests of the British Empire demand the establishment of a stable par of exchange between gold and silver moneys, and that it is the duty of Government and Parliament to secure this object without delay, by means of an International agreement amongst the leading commercial nations. Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., supported the resolution.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"When publishing recently the details of the home and foreign reliefs for the season 1892-93 it may have been noted that no reference was made to the Cavalry. The explanation is as follows:—There is no cavalry regiment in India at the present time which can fairly look forward to home service yet awhile. The 7th Dragoon Guards has been longest abroad, and it has been but ten years absent from England. In view of this, it is proposed to withdraw it from India and send it to South Africa. This arrangement will enable the authorities to provide relief for the 11th Hussars, which will replace the 7th Dragoon Guards on the Indian Establishment, so that there will be no necessity for the sending out of any cavalry regiment from England next winter. The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, brought on to the foreign service roster some years ago, will thus be put back for a short time, which, under all circumstances, will be a privilege which they will fully appreciate."

THERE will be plenty of easily-satisfied people ready to go into raptures over the remarks of a Russian General on the Indian Army, which appear in the Indian papers received by this mail, observes the *Broad Arrow*. In General Von Kodolitsch, who has been travelling in those parts, our native troops inspire envy and admiration, and he considers the Indian cavalry able to hold its own, man for man, against any regiment of French or Russian Cavalry. The sporting qualities of the British officer appear to have greatly captivated this appreciative critic, who is evidently keen on field sports as an accessory to physical training for war, and who ought to have been further initiated by the authorities into the sporting qualities of the British private soldier, as illustrated, for example, by Terence Mulvaney's exploits "wid a gas-pipe gun" against the "peacockses." The amount of money given in prizes for rifle-shooting astonishes General Kodolitsch, and, in conclusion, he thinks that a Russian invasion would have no chance of success. All this is delightful, and so true! But the existence of a Russian General who thinks it would be futile for Russia to attempt to invade India is a little more than some jaundiced critics will care to accept. It wants stronger confirmation, at any rate, than the General's own polite assurance conveyed to the enterprising and perhaps credulous interviewer.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Gibraltar, March 2, says:—"The hired transport Avoca has arrived from Portsmouth with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and drafts for Malta and India. She encountered terrific weather in the Bay of Biscay, during which twelve men and one woman were injured, owing to an accident through the rolling of the vessel. One of the men died from the injuries, and was buried at sea." The Avoca is expected in Bombay this week.

THE Oxford *Magazine* contains a long and interesting article drawing attention to the great advantages offered to University candidates by the new arrangements for the Indian Civil Service. By the June of the present year many able men will have finished their University career without having come to any definite intention as to their future profession. Why, asks the *Magazine*, should they not enter for the Indian Civil Service examination in August? They risk nothing except their entrance fee, and no special training is necessary, at any rate for the man who has obtained a good class in "Greats." If he succeeds he has the prospect of a brilliant career and a certain provision for life. If he fails he will be precisely where he was before, with no time wasted, and with just the same chances of a career in England as if he had never tried his luck for something better.

THE Duke of Connaught attended the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home on Friday (26th ult.) when the report presented showed some falling-off in the number of men using the institution, but a satisfactory balance-sheet. The Duke of Connaught, in proposing a vote of thanks to Admiral Superintendent Fane for presiding, expressed his satisfaction with the work of the Home and his appreciation of its importance. It was the directors' wish that the sailors should regard the home as a club. The Duke added that in endowing a "cabin" he had done so not only as a recognition of the long connection of his family with the navy, but also as a soldier and one who had the greatest affection and respect for the blue jacket.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on February 29 at Botolph House, to consider what law reforms are desirable from a commercial point of view. After a considerable amount of discussion, the following resolution was adopted:—"That lay arbitration of mercantile causes is, as a general rule, an imperfect remedy; but this meeting is of opinion that commercial and non-commercial causes should be distinguished from the outset in our legal tribunals and kept separate up to and including the trial, the commercial cases to be tried in Courts devoted exclusively to the purpose, presided over by specially-appointed judges."

MARK TWAIN and the German Emperor met at the dinner-table of General von Verson, who is in command of the 3rd Prussian Army Corps. The dinner was a small one, Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Radolin being the next guests. The Emperor, who admires the American author's works, and is well acquainted with them, favoured him with a lengthy conversation. He seems, indeed, to have enjoyed himself well, as he did not leave until nearly midnight. "Mark Twain," who is staying at Berlin and has not been at all well lately, is related to Frau von Verson, the General's wife; and it is his intention to move shortly to Dresden for a time.

THE following Wills have been announced:—The Will of Major George William Wallace Carpenter, £66,991; of Mr. Frederick George, £104,719; of the late Dowager Viscountess Falmouth, £30,069; of Mr. John William Chater, £122,560; of Mr. James Hume Webster, £250 8s. gross, the net value being *nil*; of Mr. Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of London, £16,668 (gross); of Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, £88,322; of Mr. Daniel Britten, £383,541.

IT is said that Prince George of Wales is to have £15,000 a year to support his new position, says the *Lady's Pictorial*. It would be quite reasonable if he were to have even a greater proportion, as the vote for the Prince of Wales's children was £36,000 a year, so that the three Princesses would still have £7,000 a year each—a more than ample sum. In the case of the Duchess of Fife there is no longer any possible reason why she should have one penny of the money, as the Duke is a wealthy man to whom even £7,000 a year could be no object.

WHEN there is a new French Minister of Justice, a Paris correspondent says, M. Hubbard intends to ask whether he will or not avail himself of the judgment of the Civil Tribunal of Montdidier touching the Marquise de Plessis-Belliere's legacy of ten million francs to the Pope. The Tribunal ruled that the Government has a right to prevent that sum going to a foreign sovereign or his diplomatic agent. It can, therefore, set aside the will which names the Pope, or should he not accept this fortune, his Nuncio in Paris, the sole legatee of the Marquise. Should this power be exercised the Marquis de Colbert, nephew of the testator, will come in as heir. The title of Marquise de Plessis-Belliere is high-sounding. The name originated in a small paled-in field or plessis, which was owned by a man named Bec de Lievre or hare-lip. His son made a fine match, came to Paris, and got the King's licence to change his name by contracting it to Belliere.

A *Daily News* correspondent learns from Arab papers received from Khartoum, that immediately after the death of the late Khedive, the Khalifa Abdallah, successor of the Mahdi, assembled his emirs and generals to a council of war, and put the question whether it was not time to declare war upon Egypt, now that there was a young and inexperienced Khedive on the throne. The Khalifa declared that he was prepared to place himself at the head of his army and to march on Egypt immediately. The emirs and generals, however, advised the Khalifa, before he undertook a new campaign, to travel round his country and inspect the garrisons, and preach to his people a new war against the faithless Englishmen. The Khalifa, after some consideration, approved this advice, and decided to set out on his journey of inspection without loss of time. Four days after the council was held he left Khartoum with a numerous suite for Berber, intending afterwards to visit other cities.

AT Oldenburg, near the Hungarian Lake of Neusiedel, a mother killed her own child, says a Vienna correspondent, in a manner that is a lesson to all hasty and choleric persons. The woman, a farmer's wife, was busy carving meat for the farm-servants' dinner, while her children, a boy of ten and a girl of twelve, were playing in the garden. Suddenly the boy came into the kitchen to complain that his sister was teasing him. The mother went into the garden with the carving-knife in her hand and called to the girl. The girl was disobedient, and instead of coming to her mother, tried to elude her. The woman flew into a rage, and threw the knife at her with such good aim that the child fell bleeding from a terrible wound. The mother ran for the doctor, but when they returned the child had bled to death. The mother was in despair, and after laying her child on her bed, went to give herself up to justice.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, Feb. 29, Mr. Macneill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could define the areas in the Madras Presidency in which distress and famine pressure prevailed and fix the dates since which remedial measures, such as relief works, kitchens, &c., had been opened; what were the dates on which scarcity was first apprehended, taking the dates on which restrictions in water supply were officially directed in the districts affected as the basis; what was the normal death-rate in the areas referred to in 1890, and what was the death-rate in the same areas since July 1, 1891; and what scale of diet was doled out at relief kitchens. Mr. Curzon: Broadly speaking, the areas are those mentioned in the official telegrams, published every week in the newspapers since July. The affected districts are Bellary, Kurnool, Salem, Chingleput, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, North Arcot, and South Arcot. In parts of Chingleput and of some other districts relief works were opened in July, and some little gratuitous relief was also given. In Bellary and the Deccan districts generally relief works began in November and gratuitous relief began in the last week of December. The Secretary of State has received no report as to the dates on which the supply of water for irrigation purposes may have been restricted. The last return of deaths received is the monthly return for August, which gives the following results per 1000 as compared with the death-rate of 1890:—Bellary, 49 as against 26; Salem, 23 against 25; Nellore, 26 against 16; Cuddapah, 40 against 24; Kurnool, 69 against 29; Chingleput, 34 against 29; Anantapur, 52 against 26; Coimbatore, 26 against 21; North Arcot, 29 against 22; South Arcot, 34 against 26. The scale of diet at the relief kitchens is settled under the provisions of the Famine Code, which prescribe 22oz. of grain and 23 drams of condiments as the minimum for an adult. The minimum can be increased at the discretion of the medical officer attached to the relief house.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

In answer to Mr. Sexton, Mr. Curzon said: Military pensioners of the late East India Company have the same privileges as to commuting as pensioners in the regular army.

MILITARY LEAVE IN INDIA.

Mr. Webb asked the Secretary of State for War for what reasons, and upon what terms and conditions as to pay and promotion, soldiers and non-commissioned officers during service in India were allowed home on leave. Mr. E. Stanhope: Any warrant or non-commissioned officer after eight years' service abroad, and within the limit of 100 in one season, and soldier down to the rank of bombardier, after five years' continuous service in India, who has re-engaged, may have furlough for six months, with free passage, without loss of pay or promotion.

METRE-GAUGE RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Maclean, Mr. Curzon said the question of connecting the metre-gauge lines was now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, who was, therefore, unable at the present moment to make any public statement as to the cost of construction or the means of raising the money.

CRIMEAN AND INDIAN VETERANS.

On Wednesday (March 2), Sir G Trevelyan presented a petition from 8000 ratepayers of Glasgow in favour of conferring pensions upon survivors of the Crimean Campaign and Indian Mutiny.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

On Thursday (March 3) Mr Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, considering the importance of the information in the returns of the late census of India, and the difficulty of procuring those returns here, her Majesty's Government would cause to be presented to Parliament such parts of those returns as were most likely to be of interest and value in this country. Sir John Gorst (for Mr. Curzon): The only tabulated results of the Indian census were given as an appendix to the last Moral and Material Progress Report. The final report is not expected for some months. When it is received, the Secretary of State will consider in what form the information can be best made public in this country.

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF BEHAR.

Mr. Macneill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the reports of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India and the orders of the Secretary of State regarding the proposed cadastral survey of Behar could be laid upon the table of the House along with the reports of divisional commissioners and district officers who were consulted by the Government of Bengal regarding the introduction of the present measure; and whether, considering the general indebtedness of the zemindars and ryots in Behar, the Government of Bengal would proceed with the cadastral survey, which would lead to additional expense. Sir J. Gorst: If the hon. member will move for the papers the Secretary of State will present them as an unopposed return. The Secretary of State considers it necessary, in the interests of the ryots, to proceed with the survey. He has received no representations as to the General indebtedness of the zemindars.

THE MURDER OF BULWANT RAO.

In answer to Mr. Keay, Sir J. Gorst said the special Judge appointed by the Gwalior Darbar to try the persons charged with the murder of Balwunt Rao found that the Indore Superintendent of Police had bribed the Gwalior police to connive at the forcible removal of Bulwunt Rao from the city of Ujain; that there was no direct intention to cause death, but that in removing Bulwunt Rao violence was used, which caused his death. The Judge found four of the accused guilty of homicide not amounting to murder, who were sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment; five guilty of abetting that offence, of whom one was sentenced to fourteen and the other four to seven years' imprisonment; and two guilty of abetting the bribery of a police constable, of whom one was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the other to a fine of Rs. 200. Four persons were acquitted. One of the convicts sentenced for fourteen years was a railway constable in the service of the Government of India. The Secretary of State had no information with regard to the employment of counsel by the Maharajah Holkar to defend the prisoners, or as to a record of the trial having been refused to the widow. So far as the Secretary of State was aware, the Government of India did not propose to institute any further inquiry into this matter. The agent reports that nothing against Holkar came out in the inquiry. There was no objection to presenting the papers if asked for.

THE COMMAND IN BURMA.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statements of Lord Roberts at Rangoon, in the *Times* of Feb. 26, in which he urged strongly that the military forces in Burma should be definitely removed from the Madras command and placed directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India; whether this opinion was shared by the chief civil and military authorities in India; and whether, in pursuance of the statement of the Secretary of State for War on the debate on Feb. 17, 1891, on the Indian Presidential commands, her Majesty's Government will proceed at an early date to carry out this reorganisation of command suggested by the Commander-in-Chief. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has seen the statements attributed to Lord Roberts. The Government of India shares this opinion. So long as the Presidential system remains in force, it is not desirable to deal piecemeal with questions of commands, or diminish the authority of the local governments over the troops composing the armies of Madras and Bombay. At present the Secretary of State is not prepared to undertake the necessary legislation for this purpose. Mr. Buchanan: Is it not the fact that the Secretary of State for War, on the occasion referred to, stated on behalf of the Government that they were prepared to act piecemeal in the direction of the resolution which I moved, and that in consideration of that promise I did not go to a division then? Sir J. Gorst: The answer which I have given states the opinion of the Secretary of State for India, and that is all I can answer for. Mr. Buchanan: Then, I will ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for War who spoke on that occasion. Mr. E. Stanhope: I do not actually recollect what I said on that occasion, but I have no doubt the hon. member has verified it, and I am sure that the Government will give full effect to the assurances then given.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Mr. Macneill asked why the Under-Secretary for India was not in his place. Several questions had been put relating to Indian matters, but the hon. member was not in his place to answer, although he was the responsible servant of the House in connection with Indian administration. Why was he skulking in South Derbyshire? (Cries of "Order," and laughter.)

No answer was given.

THE MISSION TO PERSIA.

In Committee of Supply, Dr. Clerk asked for some explanation of the item of £20,000 relating to India. Mr. J. W. Lowther said that hitherto the Government of India had been paying £10,000 a year towards the expenses of the mission to Persia, but lately they had represented to her Majesty's Government that the Indian Government were paying the cost of the agencies at Bushir and Meshed, which amounted to £6,000 a year, and they considered that the resources of India should not be taxed to a greater extent than £7,000 instead of £10,000 a year.

THE CHARGE OF BLACKMAILING A PEER.

THE hearing of the charge of blackmailing against Maitland Francis Morland, tutor, of St. John's-street, Oxford, was resumed at Bow-street, on Tuesday, 1st inst., before Sir John Bridge. Mr. Labouchere and Lord Hothfield were early in attendance. Mr. George Lewis appeared for the prosecution and, as before, the prisoner was defended by Mr. Crawshay.

LORD RUSSELL'S EVIDENCE.

Upon Sir John Bridge taking his seat Mr. George Lewis at once called upon Lord Russell. His lordship said that in February, 1888, he had never seen the prisoner nor anybody called Ruth Morland, and had no knowledge of them whatever. In that month he received a letter which he destroyed within two or three months after receiving it. It professed to come from a young and fascinating widow who had small means, and said that she was in trouble through becoming security for a friend, and was therefore compelled to raise money by rendering the witness certain services. She said the witness could see her privately at her house at Oxford at any time and as often as he wished. That was all he could recollect definitely. It was in the same handwriting as that addressed to Lord Hothfield, and the name given was Mrs. Morland, 23, St. John's-street, Oxford. He was then an unmarried man, and he answered the letter. In the following autumn he was engaged to be married, and on or about the 17th of September, 1889, he received a letter practically demanding £50. He answered this letter, stating that he knew of no one visiting the writer empowered to offer £50 for his letter, and adding that as he had destroyed Mrs. Morland's letter he hoped that his letter had also been destroyed. This was followed by a letter containing a threat to send the letter written by his lordship to Miss Scott, to whom he was engaged, and finishing with the postscript that "correspondent sounded terribly like co-respondent." On or about the 9th of October he received another letter signed "A. B." The writer said that if he could obtain his lordship's letters to Mrs. Morland, Miss Scott should certainly see them. One hundred pounds or more would be given for them. On the 11th of October, 1889, he received another letter stating that £50 had been offered for the letters, and threatening to communicate with the Duke of Bedford, one of the witness's relations. This was followed by a letter addressed to Miss Scott, Brow Hall, Twickenham, the witness's address, and on the 3rd of February he received another letter from Morland.

At this point Mr. Lewis said that on this letter, which he had read at the last hearing, he would ask the magistrate to commit the prisoner on a charge of demanding money by menaces. The letter purported to come from a Mrs. Morland, accusing Lord Russell of having committed adultery with her, and threatening to disclose the adultery to Miss Scott and her mother unless money was at once forthcoming. On the conclusion of the reading of the letter Mr. Lewis (addressing the witness) said: It is only fair to ask you if you have ever committed adultery with Ruth Morland.

The witness: Certainly not. I have never set eyes on her. His lordship went on to say that a few days later a letter was addressed to Lady Scott at the residence of the witness in Eaton-square. The writer, who professed to be a Mrs. Morland, invited Lady Scott to ask Lord Russell for letters in his possession, and threatened legal proceedings if £100 was not paid to the writer for services rendered and money due. Later he was served with a writ. He contested the action and was prepared to go into the witness-box at any time, as he had done to-day. The action was discontinued at the last moment. Immediately after the issue of the writ he found it on his table in Eaton-square, and on the next day, the 2nd of May, 1890, the prisoner called upon the witness. He came into the witness's study, Lady Scott and Lady Russell being there. He said, "You got that paper?" and the witness said, "Oh, yes; you mean the writ; but it is not any good, you know." The prisoner said, "It is all right;" and the witness replied, "It is not, because it had no address for service."

The witness asked the prisoner who he was, and he refused to say. The witness, Lady Scott, and Lady Russell gave him a talking to, and he got very red and left the house. He refused to say who he was and this was the only time the witness had seen him until that day.

Cross-examined: The letters he received bore the name of Morland, or were signed "The Writer." He wrote two or three letters in reply to those from Morland. He had intended to take criminal proceedings against the prisoner, but his defence to the bogus action had cost him £90. He placed himself in communication with Mr. Lewis directly this action was brought. The letters so far as they suggested immorality on his part with the writer were pure fiction.

Mr. Clement Cheese, solicitor, 123, Pall-mall, was next called. He stated that in February, 1890, the prisoner came to his office, giving his name as Morland and his address as 23, St. John-street, Oxford, and stating at the same time that he was connected with one of the colleges. He said his wife had a claim against Earl Russell, and that a client of the witness residing at Oxford had recommended him (Morland) to place the case in the hands of the witness. Asked what the claim was for, he said it was for services rendered by his wife. The witness said he could do nothing in a matter like that. When asked what the services were the prisoner said he did not know; but mentioned something about letters. The witness pressed him for particulars of these services, but without success. He then suggested that the wife should write, and this she did, or at least a letter purporting to come from Ruth Morland was received. The witness then wrote to Lord Russell, and after receiving a reply showed it to the prisoner. This was on the 20th of February, 1890. He pointed out to the prisoner that he and his wife were engaged in a very serious matter, and that for his part he would not proceed any further. He demanded at the same time an explanation, asking what sort of a person the prisoner's wife was and the reply was that she was very much younger than the prisoner. The witness then said it appeared to him that the woman was carrying on some proceedings behind her husband's back. He advised the prisoner to make strict inquiry. The prisoner asked if he thought he could get a divorce.

The prisoner at this point said: Your Worship, it is very hard to sit here and listen to imagination instead of facts. My tongue is tied, but it is none the less hard.

Sir John Bridge: Your counsel will no doubt do what is right.

Mr. Cheese stated that the affair looked so bad that he at once ceased to act for the prisoner. In his first letter to Lord Russell he had expressed doubt as to the character of prisoner's claims.

Mr. Lewis said, on this evidence he asked that the prisoner should be committed for trial. The Public Prosecutor would take up the case on account of the gravity of the charges.

The prisoner, after being formally cautioned, reserved his defence, and was committed for trial.

THE MOMBASA-NYANZA RAILWAY.

IN the House of Commons on the 3rd instant Mr. J. W. Lowther, in moving a vote of £20,000 for the survey of a line of railway from the African coast to Lake Victoria Nyanza, said it was to carry out the policy of the Brussels Act, which particularised the policy of Europe for the suppression of the slave trade. The Government preferred a railway to fortified posts and flying columns, believing that a locomotive would kill both the slave caravan and the kidnapper. Mr. Bryce demanded the production of Captain Lugard's report, and warned the House not to give a guarantee to the East Africa Company. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government were anxious to proceed with caution, and they merely asked the House for the means of making an experimental survey of the line. It was their duty to see whether the railway could be built within the limits of such a guarantee as the House would sanction. Mr. Gladstone said he was determined to exempt himself from every jot and tittle of responsibility connected with this undertaking. The proposal was without parallel in the history of any administration. Mr. Labouchere was addressing the Committee when the twelve o'clock rule came into operation.

LORD DUFFERIN was received by King Humbert at two o'clock on Tuesday (1st ult.) and presented his letters of recall. The audience was of a very cordial character.

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THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE following Memorandum of the Secretary of State for War relating to the Army Estimates, 1892-93, was issued on the 2nd inst.:—

Feb. 22, 1892.

In accordance with recent practice, I reserve for a statement in the House of Commons questions of general policy and progress during the year, including in this memorandum only a few details in explantion of the Estimates.

The Estimates for 1891-92, with the Ordnance factories vote, showed an anticipated expenditure of £14,453,400 for effective and £3,092,000 for non-effective services, making a total of £17,545,400.

For 1892-93, the Estimates, including the Ordnance factories vote, propose an expenditure of £17,631,300, of which £14,564,100 is for effective and £3,067,200 for non-effective services. It will, therefore, be seen that the amount now asked for shows a net increase of £85,900 as compared with last year.

The number of men on the establishment shows no great variation. Slight increases are caused by the development of the scheme of reorganisation adopted for the Garrison Artillery, and by the necessity of adding somewhat to the strength of the Ordnance Store Corps. But the Reserve is expected to reach, during the year, the very large total of 78,000 men.

In 1890 there was a falling off in the enrolled strength of the Militia, but I am happy to say that this year there has been an increase of 212. The report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting shows the physique of the recruits to be satisfactory, but in spite of the increased numbers there is some reason to fear that Militia service is hardly so popular as it was.

There is little change to record in the Yeomanry, which remains at much the same strength, but the reports as regards efficiency are satisfactory. Many of the regiments, however, are weak in numbers, and a committee is now sitting to consider the best means of improving the force in this and other respects.

In complete contradiction of the statements which have been published, the Volunteers show a marked increase in numbers. There has been an increase in establishment of 904, of efficients for the higher grant of 2,669, and in the total numbers enrolled of 998. And it is a remarkable testimony to the policy adopted by me in 1887, in insisting on improved musketry requirements in return for an increased capitation grant, that this year the number who have failed to satisfy the conditions so imposed is now less by 764. The dearth of officers unfortunately still continues, though the decrease has been averted. No doubt the falling-off of local subscriptions, which has increased the personal expenses of officers, has largely contributed this result, but I am afraid it is also due to the greater unwillingness of men of the right class to make the necessary sacrifices. Various suggestions have been offered for improving this state of things, and I hope during the present year to be able to make some practical proposals with regard to it.

Vote 1, owing to a large extra appropriation in aid expected to be received during the coming year, shows only a small increase, but it has been swelled by the exceptionally large numbers passing into the Reserve at the termination of their seven years' engagement, by the scheme for the Garrison Artillery, and by the formation of the battalion which is being raised in India to assist in the defence of Hong Kong. On the other hand, a change, which has been effected with the consent of the Army agents, has resulted in a saving upon this item of £13,100.

The vote for the Volunteer Force shows an increase of £20,500. It is satisfactory to note that this in part arises from a real increase of the force, both in numbers and in efficiency, but it is also produced by the concessions which I have felt it my duty to make as regards camp allowances. The success of these camps and the advantage derived by the force generally from attendance at them have, I think, fully justified this increase of expenditure.

I have again to call attention to an increase upon the works vote this year to the amount of £85,400. This is entirely produced by the urgent necessity for providing new ranges and by the sanitary improvements now being carried on throughout the barrack system of the country. The increase of the population makes the acquisition of ranges suitable for the use of the troops in each military district increasingly difficult every year. If, unfortunately, the range of modern arms should be further increased, the training of the troops in an adequate manner will become one of very great anxiety.

The net total of the vote for warlike stores is the same as last year. In reality, however, there has been a large reduction in the gross estimated expenditure, mainly owing to the completion of the programme undertaken under the Imperial Defence Act in 1888 for the defence of our ports and coaling stations. This has been counterbalanced by the falling off of appropriations in aid. Increases in other votes are caused by the enhanced prices of provisions and of forage, and by the cost of transport, which was rather underestimated last year.

We estimate for a diminution of £24,800 on the non-effective votes. I am sorry to say that the vote for out-pensioners has not yet begun to show the decrease which was anticipated twenty-one years ago. The explanation for this is largely to be found in the fact that pressure in the House of Commons is almost uniformly exercised in the direction of increasing pensions, but their amount is becoming a very serious addition to military expenditure of the country.

EDWARD STANHOPE.

THE DISTRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

SERIOUS rioting took place in Berlin on Thursday (Feb. 25) which have been attributed, on the one hand, to Socialists, and, on the other, to the unemployed. The disturbances assumed so serious an aspect on Thursday night, when bands of five or six hundred strong appeared in various parts of the city, that the authorities on Friday morning took extraordinary precautions to repress any further disorder. There were, however, several conflicts between the mob and the police, especially in the neighbourhood of the Emperor's Palace. In the scuffles that took place the police freely used the flats of their swords. In the afternoon the Emperor rode down the Avenue of Unter den Linden, accompanied by two aides-de-camp and two grooms. He was received with cheers by the crowd which pressed so closely upon him that only just enough room was left for his horse to pass. On returning from his ride in the Ehiergarten he was hooted by a band of roughs, who were, however, quickly dispersed by the police. Many arrests were made. There was a renewal of the rioting on Saturday evening, the centre of disturbance being the Hackesche market, where there were several violent collisions between the mob and the police. On Sunday the police did not allow the mob to accompany the relief guard to the Schloss, but there was no further disturbance. The Socialists held a meeting on Monday night, which was attended by over 2,000 persons, for the purpose of recording the views of their party on the riots. A resolution was adopted in which the meeting indignantly protested against the attempts of the Liberal press to establish a connection between the Socialist agitation and the disturbances. The Socialist workmen, said this resolution, had no intention to offer themselves as objects of experiments with the repeating rifle.

The Berlin official *Reichsanzeiger* of March 1 contains a paragraph stating that several working men's societies have sent addresses to the Emperor, in which they express their regret at the excesses of the last few days and repudiate all connection with them. They further assure His Majesty of their unshakeable allegiance to his person and throne, and refer to the excellent impression caused by his riding out without escort during the disturbances.

At Dantzig on Monday, 29th ult., a number of processions were formed and marched to the Town Hall, where deputations were despatched to the burgomaster to ask for work. With a view to providing these men with employment, the municipality have resolved to devote a sum of money for the reclaiming of waste lands. The first instalment of 10,000 marks has already been voted.

The rumour that a number of people had died of hunger in the district of Arva, in Hungary, is officially contradicted, yet reports are to hand showing that great distress prevails in that district owing to the failure of last year's crops. Things are very bad in the district of Namesszto. The inhabitants have been decimated by sickness—adults by influenza, and children by dysentery. The magistrate at Namesszto states that the population are feeding on roots, the bark of trees, and bread made partly of oat straw. Children are turned into the streets by their parents, who cannot feed them. The high road swarms with child beggars. The Government has sent 3,000fl. for the relief fund. The Prefect states that the famished population have already consumed the seed destined for next year's crop. Such distress has not been known since 1846. Besides the districts mentioned, it extends to certain localities in those of Trentschin, Saros, and Turocz.

THE negotiations on behalf of Prussia with the Duke of Cumberland, which have been in progress of late in Berlin, have been broken off at the last moment, as an agreement was found impracticable.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

TELEGRAPHING on Feb. 26, the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The *Moscow Gazette* publishes an apparently apocryphal account of a meeting in London of Parliamentary agents of the Conservative Party from the provinces, who counselled Lord Salisbury to dissolve Parliament as soon as possible. It is well-known what feelings such an announcement awakens in the breast of the patriotic Russ; and as in the past, so now: the merest whisper of the Dissolution of a Conservative Ministry, with its resolute conduct of foreign affairs, causes the official Press of Russia to bristle with defiant articles on the unrighteous ways of the Anglo-Saxon in India and the East. One of these, backed by an editorial article, appears in the same issue of this semi-official paper as the above-mentioned announcement, which obviously stands to the re-awakening of the Indian Question in the relation of cause to effect. The article is headed "In the Matter of the Pamir Question," and is, shortly, a digest of the relations between England and Russia since "the conquest of Khiva, Bokhara, Merv, Kokand, &c., led us into the heart of Central Asia, to the frontiers of India, and necessarily brought us face to face with England, our irremovable antagonist in the East, and an opponent with whom we must ever have to reckon. It will not fail to be remarked, by the way, how strangely this last expression of an expert Russian writer contrasts with the views of certain Russophils in England, who would regard Russian progress in Central Asia as proceeding on merely parallel lines to our own, without any likelihood of contact. The writer's aim in this article is to prove that the present position of affairs between the two antagonists in Central Asia is the result of the mistakes of Russian diplomatists in the past, and that a St. Petersburg conference on the Pamir question would but be a continuation of a policy of error. The first slip, it seems, was made by Prince Gortschakoff in 1869, at the conference of St. Petersburg, when, after defining the frontiers of Afghanistan, the following paragraph, balanced by a similar undertaking on the part of Russia against depredations by the Ameer of Bokhara, was allowed to be inserted:—"The Ameer of Afghanistan shall not extend his influence (!) beyond the confines of his possessions; the English Government will use (!) all possible means to restrain him from any aggressive attempts whatsoever."

The writer contends that the above clause, with its implied acknowledgment that our relations to the Afghan Ameer were on all force with those of Russia to the Ameer of Bokhara, long formed the point d'appui of English diplomacy in demanding from Russia due respect of the frontiers of Afghanistan. What Russia ought to have done, argues the writer, was to have invited England to approach her by way of Afghanistan instead of via St. Petersburg:—

We preferred, however, to let the diplomatic subtlety of Disraeli score a point over our representative at the Conference, and therein lies our first mistake. The second was in accepting the delimitation of frontier in 1872-73, and our third mistake was the Special Frontier Commission of 1886, the granting of which to the demands of England seemed to the Asiatic eye a victory of the Anglo-Saxon over the Slav! Such concessions, we must never forget, can only break the charm we hold over the East; and it will be but a repetition of these past mistakes if we consent to the holding of a Conference on the Pamir Question.

The editorial article based on the above carries the authority of a semi-official paper which enjoys the reputation of being one of the best-informed papers of the Russian Press. It says, shortly:—

The question is, it seems, of the "seizure" of the Pamir

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE Indian Government are keeping at Bangalore a Burmese Prince, named Mowing Lat. This distinguished prisoner, wishing, I suppose, to show his affection for the powers which have deposed him, addressed to the Queen and Royal Family letters of condolence on the death of the Duke of Clarence. His communication, however, was returned to him by the Collector of the station, with an intimation that if he desired to express his sentiments on this occasion he should have attended the public meeting which had been held for the purpose, and signed the memorial then adopted. No doubt, the Jack-in-Office who administered this snub conceived that he was acting for the glorification of himself and the British Empire, but I should imagine that to no one will it be more distasteful than to the Queen and the Royal Family.

I do not take opium, but it never has been made clear to me (and I have read much on the subject) either that a person is injured in health if he smokes or eats the drug in small quantities, or that many people in India take large quantities. One thing, however, I am certain of, and that is that the association who have devoted themselves to Indian prohibition are somewhat alienating opinion from them by their exaggerations. Only the other day there were three days devoted to prayer in order to influence our rulers. Mr. Robert Scott "estimated that our gold-blinded Government regard half-a-sovereign as of more value than one hundred of our fellow-creatures." Mr. Hind Smith prayed for "the Divine enlightenment and guidance to the Premier, the Indian Secretaries, and the newly-assembled Parliament." Mr. Deny observed that "it is an awful thing for the Government to put God out of their sight, and to practically murder people by the million." Mrs. Grattan Guinness said that "the Indian Government stands a convicted criminal in the eyes of the whole world, and recognises the principle of slavery." Mr. Dyer held that "a monstrous crime was being committed under circumstances of the greatest aggravation."

Now, all this seems to me somewhat begging the question. I wonder how many of the worthy persons had ever been in a country where opium is smoked or eaten? No doubt many have testified to its evil effects, but against this the testimony of many is that only the excess is harmful and that this success is rare. Before telling the millions who are under our rule that they must not be allowed to grow poppies, and that they must pay taxes to make up for a loss of several millions per annum for not growing them, I want to be clear about my facts. How can I be, when credible witnesses contradict each other?

I confess to a certain suspicion of persons who make it their business to forbid opium in India, when they reside in a country where a vast revenue is obtained by poisoning people with gin and such-like alcoholic compounds. I cannot help the text about the mote and the beam recurring to me. Gin, I honestly believe, does as much harm here as opium can do in India. A gin-palace is as vile a place as an opium-den can be. Why not, then, put down gin and gin-palaces here rather than preach a crusade against opium and opium dens in India? If we tolerate gin-palaces here for the sake of the revenue to the State, why are we not to tolerate opium dens in India for the same reason? Philanthropy should always begin at home. There seems to me a flavour of hypocrisy in praying God in Exeter Hall for Government to forbid opium in India, when the worshippers have only to go out of Exeter Hall to see numbers hurrying into gin-palaces, which pay a heavy licence for the right to vend this compound. Possibly the opium-eaters and smokers in India may see the matter in this light. If we were prepared ourselves to pay for prohibition in India, it would be another matter. But are we? If, too, we commenced with prohibition here, it would be another matter. But shall we?

I should like a Commission of independent medical men to be sent out to India with the mission to report whether there are more persons injured by using opium in India than there are in England by drinking spirits. If there are not, it is abundantly obvious that until we have prohibited spirituous liquors at home, and sacrificed the revenue arising from their sale, we can have no right to expect that our prayers will receive a favorable hearing when we implore Providence to convert our rulers to prohibition of opium in India at the cost of India, and not at our cost.

If, as is suggested will be the case, the Viceroy of India and the Governor-General of Canada resign just before the General Election, simply in order to facilitate Tory jobbery, when Mr. Gladstone comes into office he would be perfectly justified in recalling Lord Salisbury's nominees, as the Prime Minister has no moral right to appoint to such important posts on the eve of an appeal to the country. When Sir Robert Peel, under similar circumstances appointed Lord Heytesbury to India in 1835, Lord Melbourne cancelled the nomination directly he came into power, and this is a precedent which the Liberal leader will do well to remember, with a view to following it.

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

MR. MACLEAN may have been plucky in giving voice to the views of the dissatisfied minority among the Conservatives; but his action has been neither politic nor public-spirited. Mr. Maclean is an able man, and an authority on Indian subjects, although he is not Under-Secretary of State for India. But this hardly justifies him in publishing in his local paper a letter dictating to the Premier what he ought to do and what he ought to leave undone. Such action may please a few of the Oldham "rough-heads," but it does not commend itself to the majority of Lancashire Tories, nor to that very section of the Conservative Party of whom Mr. Maclean has appointed himself the mouthpiece. There is a loyalty superior to personal disappointment, and there is a party policy which allows for but cannot afford to let itself be absorbed by the views of any particular section; and Mr. Maclean has been untrue to both the former and the latter.

It is a pity that the India Councils Bill was taken in the House of Lords instead of by the Commons at the very beginning of the Session. There is a general desire that the Bill should be passed, and the Upper Chamber have promptly pushed it along. Just after the debate on the address it would have slipped through the Commons without the faddists having time to fasten on to it. The Bill now stands a good chance of being again crowded out, which is to be regretted.

In all probability Lord Roberts will accept the offer which has been made to him, of an extension of his command in India, if the Bill now before Parliament becomes law. This would enable the Government to grant him a six months' leave to England. He has been so long in the East that his medical advisers have urged him most strongly to come home for rest and change. If he can secure this, as the provisions of the Bill would enable him to do, he will doubtless return to India for a further period of two years. At present, however, no decision has been arrived at.

Colonel E. Stedman, late Inspector-General of Military Police in Burma, who recently returned to India from leave in England, is to be Deputy Adjutant-General at Army head-quarters.

Colonel Goldie, after five years' service on the Staff in Nova Scotia, reverts to half pay, being succeeded as Assistant Adjutant-General by Colonel Dudley North, lately commanding the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment in India. The appointment of an infantry officer to this post may be taken as evidence that the Canadian Remount Scheme has been definitely abandoned. Colonel Goldie was for two years in succession at the head of the commission sent to Canada to purchase remounts.

Colonel Reginald Hennell, who has been appointed to her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, is an officer who has served with great distinction in India, including the campaigns in Abyssinia, Afghanistan, and Burmah. He has been mentioned in despatches, and decorated with the Order for Distinguished Service in the field.

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, who relieves Sir Frederick Richards in the command of the China Squadron, has selected Captain J. M. McQuhae as his flag-captain. This officer served under Sir Edmund in command of the Cossack during the blockade of the Zanzibar coast. He was only promoted in December 1890, and is young for his rank. Captain Poe, whom he succeeds, will have had a very short innings, but if it be true—of which there seems little doubt—that Sir Frederick Richards is coming home to take the place of Admiral Fairfax at the Admiralty, it will doubtless be made up to him by-and-by.

SOME eighteen months ago Dr. Mueller of Victoria claimed to have discovered an antidote to snake-bite in the use of abnormally large doses of strychnine. The latest received *Lancet* contains an account, which it considers as of great importance, of a cure of this description achieved by Dr. Wolfgang Hunt of Toowoomba Hospital, Queensland. In this case it is asserted that the patient, a child of sixteen months, completely recovered, although already in a comatose condition, after two large hypodermic injections of strychnia, and the application of a powerful faradaic current to the neck and back. Of course experiments on animals have often been made with strychnine in India, and it cannot be said with success, but it is only fair to remember that Dr. Mueller attributed the failure to the insufficiency of the quantity administered.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

WRITING on March 4 a London contemporary observes:—We appear to be upon the eve of a very serious and extensive strike of colliers. The question at issue between owners and miners is a reduction of wages. In some cases the owners' proposal of reduction was met by a flat refusal on the part of the men; in others, it was met by a counter-proposal to reduce temporarily the number of weekly working days to five; in others, again, it was met by the proposal to stop work altogether for a certain time. The second and third proposals were based on the principle that a reduction of output would, by causing a rise in prices, obviate the necessity of a reduction in wages. The third proposal is that which the Miners' Federation has adopted. Thus it would seem to be certain that on the 12th of March there will take place the greatest and most widespread stoppage of work in the history of the coal trade of Great Britain and Ireland. The leaders of the Federation maintain that in stopping work, with a view to send up prices, they are doing the best for the masters, as well as for themselves. Those responsible for the strike declare that their action is not directed against the employers or the public, and that their object is to neutralize the powerful effect upon prices exercised by railway, gas, and other great companies who, by the use of coal, earn large dividends, while the colliery owners and workers get little return for their capital and labour. Says one agent:—"While those companies prosper, the colliery owners are going from bad to worse. Many of them pay no dividends. A mine in which I myself worked failed to pay any dividend for years, and the highest figure the profits reached at a certain period was 2½ per cent. The smaller mining companies have suffered most, and now even the large concerns are falling into the power of the railway companies." So much for the contention of the miners' leaders.

The executive of the Yorkshire Miners' Association sat on Saturday at Barnsley in connection with the stoppage of collieries and for other business. It is estimated that 460,000 men will cease producing coal on the 12th of March. Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and North Wales have gone solid for the play week or fortnight. But in the other districts there are defections and many pits will continue work. In south Staffordshire a portion of the men work under a wages board and sliding scale; the remainder are members of the Miners' Federation. The fact that the former men would be working has influenced the action of the men who belong to the Miners' Federation, and they have decided to ignore the decision of their organization, and the pits of South Staffordshire will be worked as if the Manchester Conference had never been held. The South Wales coalfield has a separate organization, works under a sliding scale, and will continue work. The Northumberland miners, under the leadership of Mr. J. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Fenwick, M.P., have met their employers by accepting a reduction of five per cent., and will continue work. It has been decided that no "strike-money" is to be paid during the stoppage. A Derby correspondent states that a certain amount of dissatisfaction is being expressed amongst the men that no union pay is to be allowed, while others contend that the miners' representatives went to Manchester and voted for giving in notices without first consulting the colliers. Many of the men say that, if left to themselves, they would not have handed in their notices. The stoppage is expected to last at least a fortnight.

DECISION OF THE DURHAM MINERS.

A meeting of the Durham Miners' Board was held at Durham on Wednesday (2nd instant) to receive the result of the ballot upon the employers' request for a reduction of wages. It was stated that the men refused to submit to a reduction, though the exact figures were not published. The board will now ask the coal-owners what further steps they will take. The men are already under notice, and the employers have stated that they will not withdraw the notices unless the reduction is submitted to. About 80,000 men and boys in the county of Durham are affected, but they are in no way connected with the Miners' Federation stop-work movement. For the rejection of the employers' proposal a majority of two-thirds is required, and though it is assumed that this majority has been obtained, the refusal to publish the actual result leaves a slight doubt.

RISE IN PRICES.—AN UNNECESSARY PANIC.

On the London Coal Exchange on Wednesday, 2nd inst., the price of household coal was put up 4s. per ton, and was yesterday 34s. per ton. This is an advance of 6s. per ton this week. Further advances day by day are expected. Colliery agents and coal-merchants declare that the rise is due to the panic of consumers and consequent plethora of orders. In other words, the rise is the result of an almost unprecedented demand. Not only is a great fall anticipated as soon as the dispute is settled, but it is thought on the Exchange that employers and men will soon come to terms. In the opinion of the coal merchants the panic among Londoners is wholly unnecessary. From inquiries we have made we learn that large companies who get supplies from merchants whose coal comes from fields not affected by the strike are ordering coal in quantities more than sufficient to meet double their ordinary needs. This is done despite the offer of the merchants to guarantee the continuance of their ordinary supply. Mr. George Locket, the secretary of the Coal Merchants' Society, states that the public are greatly to blame for the rapid rise of prices. If people would only be calm, and simply provide for their wants up to the end of this month, he believes the present difficult problem would be then solved and a serious panic averted.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE new French Ministry was gazetted on Feb. 28 as follows:—M. Loubet, Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. de Freycinet, Minister of War; M. Ribot, Foreign Affairs; M. Rouvier, Finance; M. Bourgeois, Public Instruction; M. Ricard, Public Worship and Justice; M. Cavaignac, Marine; M. Develle, Agriculture; M. Jules Roche, Commerce; and M. Viette, Public Works. The new Ministers are MM. Loubet, Ricard Cavaignac, Develle, and Viette. M. Loubet was born in 1838 at Marsanne, Drome, was brought up for the Bar, and entered the Chamber in 1876. M. Ricard was born at Caen in 1839, joined the Rouen Bar in 1861, and entered the Chamber in 1885. M. Godefroy Cavaignac is son of General Cavaignac, who was at the head of the Republic in 1848. He was born in Paris in 1853, and in 1867, when he had won several prizes at his college, he declined to receive them from the Prince Imperial. M. Cavaignac was elected deputy in 1882, and was Under-Secretary for War in the Brisson Cabinet of 1885. M. Develle is a barrister who was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1845, entered the Chamber in 1877, was Under-Secretary for the Interior in 1879, and was Minister of Agriculture in the Freycinet and Goblet Cabinets of 1886. M. Viette was born at Blamont, Doubs, in 1843, and entered the Chamber in 1876. From 1887 to 1889 he was Minister of Agriculture.

The policy of the new Cabinet will not, it is said, differ greatly from that of their predecessors. The reception of the new Ministry by the Press has been very hostile; indeed, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that since the appointment of the ill-fated Cabinet of General de Rocheboute, immediately after the crushing defeat of the Duke de Broglie Ministry in 1877, so general a condemnation of an Administration has not been recorded. And as it so happens that every one of the journals represents a Party, or a fraction of a Party, in the Chamber, the prospects of M. Loubet are the reverse of encouraging. M. Cazelles, Director of Public Safety, and M. Etienne, under Secretary for the Colonies, have followed M. Constans in his retirement.

THE ASSASSINATION OF A BULGARIAN AGENT.

IN the streets of Constantinople on Wednesday (Feb. 24) Dr. Valkovitch, the Bulgarian Diplomatic agent in the Turkish capital, was suddenly stabbed in the left lumbar region by a man unknown, who ran away, leaving his knife in the wound. The victim died of his injuries on Friday. The event has created a most painful impression in Sofia. It is regarded there as beyond doubt that the murder is to be attributed to political motives, and in the messages from Constantinople suspicion is cast upon a certain Russian named Ivanoff. This Ivanoff is believed to be the individual of the same name who was attached to General Kaulbars at the time of the latter's mission in Bulgaria. The semi-official *Svoboda* of Sofia asserts that the assassination of Dr. Vulkovitch is the work of "the criminal elements employed by Russian diplomacy."

A funeral service was held on Feb. 29 at the Bulgarian Agency in Constantinople over the remains of Dr. Vulkovitch. The ceremony was attended by representatives of Prince Ferdinand, by M. Grecoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by members of most of the European Embassies in the Turkish capital. The funeral, which took place at Philippopolis on the following day, was made the occasion of an imposing national demonstration. The remains were followed to the grave by a large and representative gathering, including Prince Ferdinand.

THE HANSARD UNION PROSECUTION.

SIR HENRY ISAACS and his brother Joseph, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, and a relative named Dollman were charged before the magistrate at Bow-street, on March 2, with conspiring together to cheat and defraud the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited) of upwards of £20,000. Mr. C. J. Gill, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, in detailing the history of the Union from April, 1889, when it was registered, down to May, 1891, when it went into liquidation, said that, in a word, the case against the defendants—more especially against Mr. Bottomley and Sir Henry Isaacs—was that the Union, from its inception down to the time of the liquidation, was a gross fraud upon the public. It was brought into existence solely for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of Mr. Bottomley and those associated with him. The first prospectus invited subscriptions towards a capital of £375,000. The matter was pushed forward very rapidly, and there was very little time for members of the public to inquire into the *bona fides* of the prospectus. It was stated in the prospectus that certain contracts had been entered into for the purchase of the five businesses to be acquired, between James Elliot and James Phillips. Phillips appeared as buying these businesses, and Elliot represented the trustee of the company. Phillips was clerk to one of the promoters. Eliot was a clerk in the employ of Macrae, Curtice, and Co., and Mr. Bottomley's brother-in-law. The price at which this purchase, or supposed purchase, was made by Phillips was £237,940. The price represented to the company was £325,000. It was possible that £237,000 was the price Phillips paid to the persons who sold their businesses, but everything purchased was not conveyed to the company. Certain things were kept back, and had to be purchased by the company at an extra cost. The effect of this was that in launching this company there was at the very beginning a profit to the vendor and promotor of about £100,000. Mr. Bottomley was the vendor, but it was not likely that subscriptions would have been obtained had that been disclosed at the time. He was both vendor and promoter. The result of the prospectus and the names appearing upon it was that the public subscribed £375,000, and that the purchase of these businesses was completed. From its very conception the company was absolutely doomed. No other result could follow from the way in which it was started. No one would have supposed that Mr. Bottomley was promoter and vendor, as he was. One would have supposed that, having made an enormous sum of money, he would have been satisfied, but, finding how easy it was to obtain money in this way from the public, he began to devise means for obtaining more. He eventually adopted means which counsel hoped to prove had brought him within the scope of the criminal law. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the purchase of printers' businesses and of a mill in Devonshire, and their resale to the Hansard Publishing Union at greatly advanced prices, the Defendants being at the same time both vendors of the businesses and promoters of the Company. As time went on dividends were declared. In 1889 they declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on both classes of shares; and in March, 1890, dividends making 12 per cent. per annum were declared. It was afterwards proposed to raise the capital to one million. About this time it became necessary to borrow money for the payment of dividends. As it would have been hopeless to go to a bank, money was borrowed from the Debenture Corporation, and a surprising rate of interest was offered. The corporation eventually took possession of the premises, being doubtful as to the completion of some of the contracts, and very shortly afterwards there was an order to wind up the company. In conclusion, Mr. Gill said he should ask the magistrate to commit the defendants for trial. It was a matter of great importance, as something like a million of money had been obtained from the public by what he described as a fraud.

Mr. Bottomley submitted that so far as he was concerned the summons should be dismissed, or adjourned for at least three months, or such other period as might be necessary to enable precisely the same issue to be disposed of in an action now down for trial in the High Court of Justice. Mr. Poland said it was in accordance with the recognised practice not to let criminal proceedings go on while civil proceedings arising out of the same matter were pending.

Sir John Bridge said if Mr. Bottomley's contention were right, any person charged with a criminal proceeding could have the matter deferred by bringing an action for libel. It was certainly a matter within his discretion, and he should let the case proceed.

Several witnesses were examined, and the hearing was adjourned.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 1.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS—Maj-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen the Hon S J G Calthorpe, from the 5th Lancers, to be Col, vice Gen Sir T W M'Mahon, Bart, CB, deceased.

6th Dragoon Guards—Maj-Gen A J H Elliott, C-B, to be Col, vice Maj-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen C. Sawyer, deceased.

5th Lancers—Lieut-Gen the Hon C W Thesiger to be Col vice Maj-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen the Hon S J G Calthorpe, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

17th Lancers—Lieut-Gen Sir D C Drury-Lowe, KCB, to be Col, vice Lieut-Gen and Honorary Gen H R Benson, CB, deceased.

18th Hussars—Maj-Gen A G M Moore to be Col, vice Maj-Gen and Honorary Lieut Gen R Knox, deceased.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut R Dill is seconded for service as Adjt of the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles. The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut J H Whitehead, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, is antedated to Nov. 24, 1890, vice R Dill.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Gen Sir W Payn, KCB, to be Col, vice Lieut-Gen and Honorary Gen F R Elrington, CB, transferred to the Rifle Brigade.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Lieut Gen and Honorary Gen Sir W P Radcliffe, C B, to be Col, vice Gen T H Johnston, deceased.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen F R Elrington, C B, from the Bedfordshire Regt, to be Col Com, vice Gen Sir A J Lawrence, K C B, deceased.

7th Dragoon Guards—Maj D de la M du Boulay is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health; Capt D MacDougall to be Maj, vice J H Banks, retired; Capt W H M Lowe to be Maj, vice D de la M du Boulay.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col A H C Lynch, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be Col to command the 26th (the Cameronians, Scottish Rifles), and 71st (the Highland Light Infantry) Regimental Districts, vice Col T R Stevenson, C B, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

MEMORANDA.

Col W W Murdoch, from Lieut-Col half-pay, Royal Artillery, is granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army on appointment as Col on the Staff in India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—March 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A Cumine, Bo C S		Capt W M Dawes, M S C	
Col R G E M S C	Dalrymple,	Capt H Wright, I S C	
Lt-Col A N I S C	Sandilands,	Capt H S FitzGerald, Durham Light Inf	
Lt-Col R Bo Cav	Bartholomew,	Lt G M Evans, I S C	
Maj J W York Regt	Thruston, West	Lt N G Fraser, I S C	
		Surg-Maj J T B Bookey, B	
		Surg-Capt H W G Macleod, I M D	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A E Rawlings, mos	Bo, 5	Maj A Wapshare, Bo S C, 6 mos	
Mr O O'Donnell, mos	Bo, 8	Maj A M Muir, B S C, 7 days	
Mr G K Betham, mos	Bo, 5	Lt C E Lloyd, M S C, 6 mos	
Mr F W Marriott, mos	Bo, 6	Lt C E N Priestley, M S C, 6 mos	
Col G T Skipwith, 8 days	B R E,	Lt A W Dunlop, B S C, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C C S Clark, B	Surg-Maj C W Owen, C M G, C I E, B	
Mr W B Gordon, B		
Col G T Skipwith, B R E	Surg-Maj G E E Burroughs, Bo	
Lt C F Campbell, B S C		

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you Ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you Well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gases in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depot—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	,,	290
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Square Piano	Ebonized	,,	375
Do.	Rosewood	,,	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	525
Grand Piano by	Broadwood	,,	350
Do.	Ebonized	,,	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	800

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BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
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BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

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By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

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COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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CAPSULES
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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